THE
BRITISH CRITIC,
For NOVEMBER, 1801.

" Si nos ii ſumus qui eſſe debemus, id eſt, ſtudio digni et literis noſtris, dubitare non poſſumus quin ea maximè conducant quæ ſunt rectiſſima." CICERO.

If we are really the men we ought to be, that is deſerving well of ſcience, and worthy of our literary character, we cannot heſitate to believe that always moſt expedient which is moſt honeſt.

ART. I. *Vetus Teſtamentum Græcum, cum variis Lectionibus. Edidit Robertus Holmes, S. T. P. R. S. S. Ædis Chriſti Canonicus. E Typographeo Clarendaniano. Tomus I. Exodus et Leviticus.* Folio. Elmſly, Payne, &c. 1801.

THE value and importance of this work we will never ceaſe to repeat. Nor can we too ſtrongly call upon every clerical man, whoſe circumſtances will allow it, and thoſe among the laity who attend to biblical learning, to give it active and effectual ſupport. Shall it be ſaid, to the everlaſting ſhame of Britain, that a work of ſuch a nature, after the collations were actually completed, was ſuffered to languiſh, for want of the common aid of ſubſcriptions to defray the printing?—At the cloſe of our Review for March, 1800 (p. 337) we ſtated the leading facts reſpecting this undertaking; but as we do not find, on enquiry, that the ſubſcription is yet ſupported in a way at all creditable to the ſtudious part of the Britiſh public, we again DEMAND attention to it; thinking it a diſgrace intolerable, that there ſhould be any degree of remiſſneſs in ſuch a mat-

ter. The Biſhop of Durham, with a ſpirit worthy of his ſituation, has given the learned collator a ſupport, which has been duly acknowledged in ſeveral ſucceſſive dedications; but, with a variety of other demands upon his well-judged munificence, he cannot do every thing;—and are the days of patronage ſo totally at an end, that, in the whole claſs of opulent men, in which this country, for its ſize, exceeds all others, none can be found diſpoſed to ſeek the honeſt fame, of giving a liberal aſſiſtance to ſuch a work? Be that as it may, private individuals here can uſually effect, by their number, what the few refuſe to do by their weight; and by them, therefore, the collated edition of the Septuagint ought to be ſo ſupported, that no anxiety could be entertained for the ſucceſsful completion of it*.

That no one may forget the great importance of the Septuagint Verſion, we will here repeat a few paſſages on that ſubject from the admirable Preface of Mr. Reeves to his late "Collation of the Hebrew and Greek Texts of the Pſalms." This tranſlation was made, "by certain Jews, at the command of PTOLEMY PHILADELPHUS, about 277 years before Chriſt." P. 13.

"I have been uſed," he ſays afterwards, "to look up to the Greek tranſlation by the SEVENTY, as a work of the higheſt importance. It is a verſion which fixes the words and ſenſe of Scripture, at a period full 700 years (and, according to ſome accounts, 1100 years) earlier than the MASORITES of the ſchool of Tiberias fixed it by their method of pointing. It was in public uſe during the whole of that period;

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* We here repeat the terms of ſubſcription, extracted from the laſt circular paper of the learned editor.

"*Twelve Guineas*, at the rate of three for each volume, are to be ſubſcribed for one copy of this edition.—And, *as it would be of far greateſt effect in accelerating the impreſſion*, if the above ſubſcription could be obtained in one ſum at the time of ſubſcribing, the munificent friends of this publication will allow that mode of contribution to be mentioned preferably. At the ſame time, the above *twelve guineas* may be paid at four equal payments, early in the years 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803.—And for every ſum of three guineas ſubſcribed in either of the above modes, one volume of the edition ſhall be, without further expence, delivered to the ſubſcriber, by one or two books at a time, as they come from the preſs.

"But whatever ſum, though inferior to the amount here ſpecified, any friend to this publication may be pleaſed to ſubſcribe, ſuch benefaction will be gratefully received, and allowed to the ſubſcriber, as a deduction from the price of the edition."

Let us add, what we mentioned before, that the work of collating has now been for ſome time completed, and that the preſent ſubſcription is not to carry on, but merely to publiſh the Collations.

riod; firſt, among the Jews, and, after the preaching of the Goſpel, among Chriſtians; and it is diſtinguiſhed, beyond all other interpretations of the original Hebrew, by one very particular ſanction given to it; I mean the reference that evidently appears to have been made to it by the Evangeliſts and Apoſtles, in the writings of the New Teſtament. This example was followed by the earlier fathers, moſt of whom were unacquainted with Hebrew. Notwithſtanding their zeal for the Word of God, they did not exert themſelves to learn the original language of the ſacred writings, but acquieſced in this Greek repreſentation of them; judging it, no doubt, to be fully ſufficient for all the purpoſes of their pious labours." P. 18.

Afterwards,

"Conſidering the SEPTUAGINT VERSION, and the ſtudies belonging to it, and which accompanied that volume of Scripture among the Greeks, as ſo many teſtimonies of the contents, the ſenſe, and the words of the Holy Scriptures, I am diſpoſed to look upon it in the nature of a GREEK MASORA, produced from the Greek ſchool, but having this advantage over the Jewiſh, that it is much more ancient; and, being in a language more generally talked and read, has performed more extenſive ſervice to the cauſe of religion; which entitles it to be regarded, as I think, by Chriſtians, with as much reverence and thankfulneſs as are manifeſted by the Jews, with reſpect to the labours of their Maſoretical teachers. The nature of this which I have fancied to myſelf was a Greek Maſoretical School, its labours, its fruits, its extenſive influence—are now almoſt forgotten; and yet, it was by means of thoſe who were educated in this ſchool, that Chriſtian theology was taught in the eaſtern and weſtern empires. The Greek Scriptures were the only Scriptures known or valued by the Greeks. This was the text commented by CHRYSOSTOM and THEODORET; it was this which furniſhed topics to ATHANASIUS, NAZIANZEN, and BASIL. From this fountain the ſtream was derived to the Latin Church, firſt by the Italic or Vulgate tranſlation, *which was made from the* SEPTUAGINT, and not from the Hebrew*; and ſecondly, by the ſtudy of the Greek fathers. It was by this borrowed light, that the Latin fathers illuminated the weſtern hemiſphere; and when the age of CYPRIAN, AMBROSE, AUGUSTINE, and GREGORY, ſucceſſively paſſed away; this was the light put into the hands of the next dynaſty of theologiſts, the ſchoolmen, who carried on the work of theological diſquiſition by the aid of this luminary, and of none other. So that, either in Greek or Latin, it was ſtill the SEPTUAGINT SCRIPTURES that were read, explained, and quoted as authority, for a period of fifteen hundred years." P. 21.

If ſuch be, as the ſtatement itſelf convincingly ſhows, the great value of the Septuagint Verſion, the inference is clear with reſpect to the preſent edition and collation of it. That it ought to be zealouſly ſupported by all that is Chriſtian among us; and that if the ſubſcription be, as we fear it is, in any

* To which, nevertheleſs, the Romiſh church has given the full authority of the original. *Rev.*

degree inadequate, the diſgrace is ſuch as ought to be removed by prompt and effectual exertions.

For our firſt general account and hiſtory of this great work, we muſt refer our readers to a critique, drawn up with much care and attention, in our eighth volume, p. 254—263. The beginning and progreſs of the undertaking will there be ſeen, the large ſums of money expended, and the ſtill more extraordinary quantity of diligence employed to make preparation*, even for beginning the publication which is now ſo far advanced. The very extenſive and laborious plan on which the work was firſt projected, and exhibited in a ſpecimen, containing the two firſt chapters of Geneſis, is there recorded, with many other particulars, well worthy (we do not heſitate to ſay) of the public attention. In looking back at preſent to the larger ſpecimen, we cannot but regret the (probably neceſſary) omiſſion of the notes marked with the letter ▲. Theſe contained the fragments of the Verſions of Aquila, Symmachus, and Theodotion, and the anonymous Greek, with the other Scholia, as they are publiſhed in the margin of the Roman edition of 1587, and alſo by Druſius, Montfaucon, and Bardht. It is true that the editor ſtill gives the unpubliſhed Scholia, which are ſupplemental to theſe Hexaplar remains, in an Appendix to each book; but as the readings of the other Greek verſions muſt be among the moſt important illuſtrations of the Septuagint, we ſhould have been much gratified by a complete collection of theſe, well digeſted, and prefixed to the ſupplementary Scholia, now firſt publiſhed. Perhaps it may not be impracticable ſtill to ſubjoin ſuch a collection, to each volume. We can anſwer for ourſelves, that we ſhould be glad to pay ſomething extraordinary for ſuch an addition; and we truſt that many other biblical ſcholars would be of our mind. The materials are probably perfected, and only want printing. In the mean time let us mention, for the uſe of ſtudents, that there is a ſmall book, often to be met with, very cheap, in libraries, which contains the Scholia from the Roman edition. It was publiſhed in 1653, at the preſs of Roger Daniel, and has this title, "In ſacra Biblia Græca, ex verſione LXX Interpretum, Scholia; Simul et Interpretum cæterorum Lectiones Variantes." In the Harl. Collection of MSS. in the Britiſh Muſeum, No. 3329, is an interleaved copy of this very book, filled with the MS. notes of the learned Abraham Seller, from which, probably, ſome uſeful matter might be extracted.

* Seventy-three volumes, folio, of collections were depoſited by the editor in the Bodleian Library, before 1795.

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For our account of the Book of GENESIS, as publiſhed in the preſent edition, we muſt refer our readers to our xivth volume, p. 217. At preſent we have two parts before us, containing EXODUS and LEVITICUS, publiſhed at ſeparate periods, but the latter now recently delivered to the ſubſcribers. In comparing the Prefaces to *Exodus* and *Leviticus*, with that of *Geneſis*, we find that the feweſt MSS. in uncial letters, contain the Book of Exodus. I. has entirely ceaſed; IV. is abſent in Exodus, but returns in Leviticus; V. however has theſe two books, though it had not Geneſis; XI. firſt appears in Leviticus. Of other MSS. 48 are wholly, or partially, capable of uſe for Exodus, as the ſame number was for Geneſis; but only 42 are enumerated in the Preface to Leviticus. The Appendixes to theſe two Books contain much leſs matter than that to Geneſis, but ſtill ſufficient to make a very important addition to the fragments of Greek tranſlations elſewhere publiſhed.

It can hardly be neceſſary to give any additional ſpecimen of the collations to this work. Enough was produced by us in the articles already mentioned, to explain the deſign, and the actual performance, of the learned editor; and a mere ſpecimen of various readings, when it is not wanted for any ſpecific purpoſe, offers little amuſement or gratification. Suffice it to ſay, that the moſt unremitting diligence is exemplified in every page of both theſe Books; and that there can be no doubt that the whole will be completed in a manner truly valuable to ſtudents, and ſatisfactory to ſubſcribers of all deſcriptions. Should our repreſentation be ſucceſsful, in adding a greater number of ſupporters, to that which ſo truly deſerves every ſpecies of encouragement, we ſhall feel the higheſt gratification. Among the bleſſings of Peace, let it not fail to be one, that the ſtudy of the Scriptures ſhould be encouraged and rewarded. This, of itſelf, will probably enſure other bleſſings.

ART. II. *Outlines of the Globe. The View of India extra Gangem, China, and Japan. By Thomas Pennant, Eſq. Volume III. and IV.* 4to. 3l. 10s. White. 1800.

THE continuation of Mr. Pennant's "Outlines of the Globe" having fallen to the lot of his ſon, Mr. David Pennant, the reader will find leſs reaſon to regret the loſs of the original editor than he might have done, had the taſk devolved upon a ſtranger, ſince his *views* and his *plans* in this extenſive

extenſive publication are doubtleſs fully known to the latter, and will be correctly followed. Mr. Pennant's character, as a writer who united amuſement with inſtruction, was in ſuch general eſtimation, eſpecially among thoſe who delight in the reſearches of natural hiſtory, that, previouſly to our notice of the work itſelf, we ſhall gratify our readers with the account prefixed to it, by a very affectionate ſon, of the laſt period of the worthy author's declining life. It is written in a very intereſting manner, and reflects great credit both upon his head and heart. It will likewiſe be uſeful in unfolding the plan of the additional volumes now preſented to the public.

"The ſad duty of publiſhing the poſthumous works of a revered Parent having devolved on me, I now preſent the public with two volumes of the continuation of the "OUTLINES OF THE GLOBE," which comprehend a view of the intereſting countries of China, Japan, New Holland, and the Archipelago of the Indian Ocean.

"As an editor, my chief care has been to tranſcribe with accuracy from the original manuſcript. The finiſhing touch of the maſter may be wanting; but the hand, alas! which gave the glowing tint is now cold, and who ſhall dare to uſurp the pencil! Some trifling additions, diſtinguiſhed by an initial, have been made by myſelf; and to *John Latham*, Eſquire, I am indebted for an augmentation to the catalogue of Birds of China, and of New Holland. An objection may be made by ſome, that no plates adorn theſe volumes—engravings, except of novel objects, or really illuſtrative, and ſuch, notwithſtanding much exertion, it was not my good fortune to procure, tend little to the value of a work of ſcience. Two maps, preſumed more requiſite, have been conſtructed from the beſt materials.

"The biography of the valued Author of the following ſheets, having been given by himſelf in his "Literary Life," to the commencement of the year 1793, little remains for me to add. To that period his health and felicity had experienced little interruption; the illneſs of an amiable daughter then began to embitter his days, and, after the moſt unremitting attention that parental fondneſs could dictate, he felt the cruel pang of ſeparation, on the firſt of May, 1794; this ſhock his ſpirits never completely recovered. In the April of the enſuing year, the patella of the knee ſnapped, while deſcending a flight of ſteps, an accident which confined him long to his room, yet, notwithſtanding his advanced age, and the bones never again reuniting, he recovered ſufficiently not only to walk without difficulty, but to purſue his uſual exerciſe on horſeback.

"The year 1796 gave to the world his "Account of the Pariſhes of Whitford and Holywell." The infirmities of nature now began to ſhew themſelves more evidently. The loſs of a friend and neighbor, the worthy Sir *Roger Meſtyn*, the ſubſequent diſtractions of the county of Flint by jarring politics, the melancholy ſituation of public affairs, the progreſs of Gallic barbariſm, which threatened to overturn all inſtitutions ſocial and ſacred, operated too forcibly on a mind of the acuteſt feeling and moſt exquiſite ſenſibility. Mental agitation affected

fected the corporeal ſyſtem; a difficulty of breathing, a cough, and other pulmonary affections, induced him to apply for medical aid, and he received from his friend, Dr. *Haygarth*, then reſident at Cheſter, all the aſſiſtance that art could give. Conſiderable diſcharges of blood from the noſe increaſed the alarming ſymptoms; ſtill the energy of his mind ſuſtained itſelf; he continued his literary purſuits, and employed his leiſure hours, during the greateſt part of 1797, in preparing for the preſs, and rendering as perfect as poſſible, his intereſting "VIEW OF HINDOSTAN," which was publiſhed early in the following year. Œdematous ſwellings in the legs announced the fatal cauſe of his diſeaſe; but to expatiate more minutely on the ſad catalogue of human evils might be irkſome; ſuffice it then to ſay, that he bore the trial with fortitude and reſignation; a natural ſtrength of conſtitution, aided by a life of uniform temperance, enabled him long to ſtruggle againſt infirmity. The progreſs of the diſorder becoming more rapid, towards the cloſe of October he collected his neareſt relatives, and received with them the myſterious ſeal of our redemption; conſcious of his approaching end, his eye beamed with hope, tempered by the moſt ſerene and dignified reſignation; combining charity with devotion, he obſerved, that the ceremony would be incomplete indeed, were it not accompanied by an act of beneficence to the poor. This was the laſt duty of religion he performed; his life had been a preparation for the aweful concluſion. Though ſoon after reduced to the inability of moving, and ſuffering much, he continued to ſhare the converſation of his friends and relations, except during the extreme preſſure of pain, or when opiates, employed to procure a diſturbed ſleep, or relieve the body from a few pangs, produced their powerful effect, and ſacrificed the reaſoning powers and the nobler faculties of the ſoul. On the 16th of December, 1798, the powers of nature were exhauſted, and the venerated author of my being expired without a groan!

"The pen of a ſon may not be calculated to record the character of an affectionate and beloved parent; the bias of natural affection may operate too forcibly, yet the ſilence of the perſon moſt intimately acquainted with the virtues of *Thomas Pennant*, would juſtly draw down the reproach of ingratitude.

"His religious principles were pure and fervent, yet exempt from bigotry; though firmly attached to the eſtabliſhed church, he, by his writings and conduct, conciliated the eſteem of thoſe of a different perſuaſion. A ſteady friend to our excellent conſtitution, he ever laboured to preſerve it entire; this induced him to petition for the reform of ſome abuſes during the adminiſtration of Lord *North*, at a period when the influence of the crown was ſuppoſed to have exceeded its due bounds; this brought him forward, in later times, with additional energy, to reſiſt the democratic ſpirit, which menaced tenfold evils. The duties of a magiſtrate he exerciſed with candour, with a temperate yet zealous warmth to protect the oppreſſed. His benevolence to the poor was unbounded, his repeated exertions to relieve the wants of a populous neighbourhood, by the importation of corn in times of ſcarcity, were truly munificent. Temperate in diet, he enjoyed the fruits of abſtinence, and, until a few years previous to his deceaſe, poſſeſſed

poſſeſſed an unuſual ſhare of health and vigor. His converſation was lively, replete with inſtruction, and brilliant with ſallies of true humour; yet too great ſenſibility at times lowered his natural flow of ſpirits, and occaſioned ſevere dejection.

"Of his literary character the public is the impartial judge, and that public not only in this, but in foreign countries has fixed on it the ſtamp of approbation. Bleſſed with a memory the moſt retentive, his powers of compoſition were rapid; his works were generally printed, as they flowed from the pen, with little or no correction, hence, ſome inaccuracies may be expected, but their numbers are trifling.

"Such, candid reader! is the true but imperfect ſketch of the character of a man who to ſuperior talents united the utmoſt goodneſs of heart.

"Accept, ſainted ſpirit! this unavailing tribute of filial duty! May the example of thy virtues ſtimulate my exertions! May my latter end reſemble thine!" P. v.

We perfectly agree with Mr. Pennant, that if engravings are not *really illuſtrative* of the ſubject diſcuſſed, they are better omitted; at leaſt good *maps*, ſuch as thoſe given in theſe volumes, are infinitely more uſeful to the readers of a work profeſſedly geographical. The great diviſions of *India extra Gangem*, *China*, and *Japan*, into which the third volume is portioned out, are, in the courſe of deſcription, again ſubdivided into ſmaller heads, and ſubordinate ſtates; and are accompanied with hiſtorical and geographical details, as amuſing as the nature of ſuch a work would permit. The moſt eſteemed writers on thoſe ſubjects, and the moſt authentic voyages and travels, are every where conſulted and abridged; and we follow the writer with particular pleaſure where his own favourite ſtudy, NATURAL HISTORY, leads him into diſcuſſions, always highly inſtructive and often profound, concerning the various animal and vegetable productions of Aſia. That is his peculiar excellence, which we ſay without meaning to derogate from the other well-executed parts of this general ſurvey of nature and art; and on this topic, the author being perfectly at home, he will never fail to pleaſe. In the ſurvey of China, the ſubjoined account of the famous *edible neſts*, ſo great an article of Aſiatic luxury and commerce, will doubtleſs be gratifying to our readers of the *haut Goût*.

"It is this country that produces in ſuch quantities the *edible birds* neſts, held by the epicure of the eaſt to be the firſt of delicacies. It is chiefly made uſe of in ſoups and ragouts of chickens; the neſts are firſt ſoftened in water, pulled to pieces, and mixed with ginſeng, put into the body of the fowl. The above is then to be ſtewed in a pot with a ſufficient quantity of water, and left on the coals the whole night. The beſt kinds which are white, and quite pure from dirt, are diſſolved in

in broths in order to thicken them, and to give them that flavor the Orientaliſts ſo much admire. Of the black and foul neſts is made glue.

" Mr. *Latham* gives the following account: " It weighs about half an ounce, and is in ſhape like half a lemon, or, as ſome compare it, to that of a ſaucer, with one ſide flatted where it adheres to the rock. The texture of it is ſomewhat like *Iſinglaſs*, or rather more like fine *Gum-dragon*, and the ſeveral layers of the matter it is compoſed of very apparent; being fabricated from repeated parcels of a ſoft ſlimy ſubſtance, in the ſame manner as the martins form theirs of mud. Authors differ much as to the materials of which it is compoſed; ſome ſuppoſe it to conſiſt of *ſea-worms* of the *Molluſca* claſs; others of the *ſea-qualm* (a kind of cuttle fiſh) or a glutinous ſea-plant called *Agal Agal*. It has alſo been ſuppoſed that they rob other birds of their eggs, and, after breaking the ſhells, apply the white of them for that purpoſe.

" Theſe neſts are found in vaſt numbers in certain caverns in various iſles in the *Soolo Archipelago*, ſituated between longitude 117° and 120', lat. 5 and 7; particularly in three ſmall iſles or rather rocks, in the caverns of which the neſts are found fixed to the ſides in aſtoniſhing numbers. They are alſo found in amazing quantities on a ſmall iſland called *Toc*, in the ſtreights of *Sunda*, the caverns of which are lined with the neſts, but no where in greater abundance than about *Croee*, near the ſouth end of *Sumatra*, four miles up a river of that name; but they are not peculiar to the above places; for they are likewiſe common from *Java* to *Cochin China* on the north, and from the point of *Sumatra* weſt, where it is called *Layung*, to *New Guinea* on the eaſt, where the ſea is ſaid to be covered with a viſcous ſubſtance like half-melted glue, which the bird is ſuppoſed either to take up from the ſurface with its bill during flight, or to pick it from the rocks when left there by the waves.

" The beſt neſts, or thoſe of a pure white, and free from mixture, ſell in *China* from 1,000 to 1,500 dollars the *picle*, the black and dirty ones for only twenty dollars. The laſt are ſuppoſed to ariſe from age, mixed with dirt or feathers; and the gatherers beat down all the black ones they can get at, in hopes that, from the neceſſity of the birds making freſh neſts, they may meet with the more valuable ones at the next gathering. It is ſaid, that the *Dutch* alone export from *Batavia* 1,000 picles of theſe neſts every year, which are brought from the iſles of *Cochin-China*, and thoſe lying to the eaſt of them. Among our *Eaſt India* imports, it is much to be wondered that, among other luxuries imported by us from the Eaſt, the uſe of theſe neſts ſhould not have found a way to our tables; as yet being ſo ſcarce in *England*, as to be kept as rarities in the cabinets of collectors." P. 66.

There is another article of great eſtimation in the Chineſe marts, the account of which, by this eminent naturaliſt, will not fail to prove intereſting to thoſe engaged in ſimilar purſuits.

" *Ging ſeng*, the celebrated medical plant of the *Chineſe*, is found in this country, and many parts of *Chineſe Tartary*, of *Korea*, and even in the provinces of *Shan-ſi* and *Honan*, in *China* itſelf; but the

latter

latter is of an inferior kind. It grows on the ſteeps of wooded mountains, or rocks, and on the banks of deep rivers. The root which is applied to uſe is ſaid to be of the ſhape of a man. There is not a phyſician of eminence but what has celebrated its virtues; and exactly in the ſtyle of our empyrics. "It fortifies," ſays *Shi-Chin*, "the noble parts, keeps the body in good plight, fixes the animal ſpirits, cures the palpitations occaſioned by ſudden frights, diſpels malignant vapours, clears the ſight, opens and dilates the heart, and ſtrengthens the judgment. When it is taken a conſiderable time together, it makes the body light and active, and prolongs life." In a few words, there is not a diſeaſe incident to the human body but what it infallibly cures. The *Manchews* ſtyle it *Orhota*, the *moſt noble*, or *queen of plants*; others the *golden well bordered with pretious ſtones*. There are extant nine antient receipts, and ſixty-nine modern. The value of the root increaſes; it was formerly worth its weight in ſilver; "at preſent," ſays *Du Halde*, "it is ſold for nearly its weight in gold."

"In 1709, when the great *Kang-hi* was on one of his progreſſes into his *Manchew* dominions, he was deſirous to give his favourite *Tartarians* a valuable perquiſite, and ſent ten thouſand of his ſoldiers to collect all the *Ging ſeng* they could find. Each were to give him two ounces of the beſt, and to receive for the remainder an equal weight of fine ſilver. They ſallied forth, and collected in the year twenty thouſand pounds weight; but ſuffered ſufficiently, for they were allowed neither tent or any ſort of covering, and the places of ſearch ſwarmed with tigers. Thoſe who did not return on the ſignal of moving their quarters, were ſuppoſed to have been devoured by thoſe dreadful animals.

"In the *Chineſe* dominions, *Ging-ſeng* grows between the thirty-ninth and forty-ſeventh degrees north latitude, and between ten and twenty eaſt longitude from *Peking:* but is not confined to the old world; it was diſcovered in *Canada*, in 1704, by M. *Sarraſin*, who ſent ſpecimens to *Paris*. It was introduced into *England*, in 1740, by the worthy *Peter Collinſon*, and now flouriſhes in *Kew* garden. *Linnæus* firſt called this plant *Sion Ninſi*, afterwards *Panax quinquefolium*. *Ehret.* in *Trew*, tab. 6. names it *Aralioſtrum*; and *Cateſby*, Appendix, tab. 16. *Aureliana Canadenſis*, after *Lafitau*. Doctor *Woodville*, i. 270. retains the *Linnæan* name.

"In *America*, it is not confined to *Canada*. It is found even as far ſouth as *Virginia*, being diſcovered on the ſhady hills and vallies of that ſtate, towards the end of the laſt century, by doctor *John Clayton*. The ſix *Indian* nations call it *Garangtoging*, or the *human thight*. The Europeans have imported a great deal into *China*; but it is not in the ſame eſteem, ſays *Oſbeck*, in which the roots of the *Chineſe* dominions are held. The Indians of America do not apply them to any uſe, but multitudes are employed in collecting them for ſale to the merchants of *Quebec*. Our phyſicians depreciate the virtues of this root ſo much, that notwithſtanding it has found a place in our diſpenſatory, yet is not mentioned in the *Pharmacopœia* of the London College. The power of the medicine may poſſibly have been exaggerated in *China*, but I never can believe that a root ſo univerſally eſteemed in that empire for ages can be deſtitute of virtues. Father *Jartoux* ſpeaks highly of its qualities, from his own experience, on the very

very ſpot. To him I give full credit, but at the ſame time ſhall obſerve, that the trial he made was from the freſh roots. The experiments on which the *Engliſh* phyſicians founded their opinion, were from dried and exhauſted ſpecimens." P. 163.

At p. 171, we have alſo a very good account, or rather hiſtory, of the valuable plant Rhubarb, which we inſert for the ſame reaſon, as the authorities adduced are indiſputable, and the judgment of the reporter correct.

" Let me here introduce ſome account of the celebrated drug, the Rhubarb, of which *Tartary* and *China* is the ſeat. The rhubarb of all the medicinal kinds is found in great abundance in ſeveral parts of the *Chineſe* dominions, and even in *China* itſelf. In the province of *Se-chwen*, in the mountains of *Snow*, in *Shen-ſi*, where troops of camels are loaden with nets full of rhubarb in the months of *October* and *November*: it abounds alſo in *Tanguth* about the lake *Koko-nor*, *Little Bucharia*, and all the chain of hills from lake *Baikal* weſtward. It grows ſouth as far as *Quang-tung*; but the ſouthern rhubarb is little eſteemed, yet much of it comes to *Europe* by ſea; I may add that, out of the *Chineſe* empire, it is found in *Thibet*.

" Rhubarb was known to *Dioſcorides*, who lived in the reign of *Nero*, as a valuable purge; and *Paulus Æginetus*, a phyſician of the ſeventh century, preſcribed it for the ſame purpoſe. It was brought from the remoteſt parts of the ancient *Scythia*, and the uſe was continued through all ſucceeding ages, without any certain knowledge of the plant to which the roots belonged. *Marco Polo* obſerved it on the rocky mountain near *Suchur*, in the province of *Tanguth*, and ſays it was ſent to all parts of the earth; for it found its way to *Europe* from thoſe diſtant regions even in that early time.

" *Gerard* gives a figure of the well known rhubarb of our gardens, with roundiſh criſped leaves. This he names, very properly, *Rha verum antiquorum*. *Parkinſon* gives another in his *Paradiſus terreſtris*, which he procured from doctor *Mathew Lifter*, phyſician to *Charles* I. This is acknowledged, from both their accounts, to be weaker than the other kind which came from *China*; it is frequent in our gardens. I do not remember that the roots were ever applied to medicinal uſes, but of the tender ſhoots of the leaves are made excellent tarts, in the early ſummer, not inferior in taſte to the codling.

" The plants which produce the true rhubarb have been but lately diſcovered; the ſeeds of the *Rheum Palmatum* were ſent from *Ruſſia* by the late doctor *Mounſey*, to doctor *Hope*, of *Edinburgh*, in 1763. He ſowed them in the botanical garden; they ſucceeded greatly; and he, with his uſual liberality, communicated them to the curious. He drew up an account of the plant, and inſerted it, attended with moſt accurate plates, in vol. lv. p. 290, of our Phil. Tranſactions. Doctor *Woodville* gives alſo a good figure of the plant, at p. 227 of his medicinal botany; as to that referred to by *Linnæus* (*Le Brun*'s travels, i. p. 188, 189) it ſeems of ſome other ſpecies of *Rheum*.

" That moſt excellent character, the Duke of *Athol*, propagated it with great ſucceſs, not only in his garden, but on the highland mountains that ſurround his ſeat at *Athol*. His benevolent deſign of rendering common and cheap this uſeful medicine, is bleſt with the utmoſt

ſucceſs,

ſucceſs. The roots which he cultivated in the light ſoils, ſimilar to thoſe of the *Tartarian* deſerts, the native place, encreaſe to a vaſt ſize; ſome, when freſh, have been found to weigh fifty pounds, and to be equal in ſmell, taſte, and effect, to thoſe we import at an enormous expence to our country. On being dried, they ſhrink to one quarter of their original weight. There is reaſon to ſuppoſe that the *Scotch* rhubarb may be ſuperior in virtue to the foreign, the laſt being gathered in all ſeaſons, as the *Mongall* hunters chance to paſs by. They draw up the roots indiſcriminately, pierce them at one end, ſtring them on their belts, and leave them to dry on their tents without further care. In all probability the time is not remote in which the *Britiſh* rhubarb will ſuperſede the neceſſity of the uſe of the foreign.

" But there are other kinds which are ſaid to be equally efficacious with the *Rheum Palmatum*, ſuch as the *Rheum Rhabarbarum* of *Linnæus*, the *Undulatum* of the *Hortus Kewenſis*, with long waved leaves; the *Rheum Compactum*, a third ſpecies, boaſts of the ſame virtues; *Miller* had the ſeeds ſent to him as thoſe of the true kind. The *Rheum Rhaponticum* is beſides met with in *Tartary* about lake *Baikal*, as well as moſt of the others. This is the ſpecies which gave the name of *Rhubarb*, or rather *Rhabarb*, to this drug, the plant being firſt obſerved near to the banks of the ancient *Rha*, or river *Volga*; the ſame preſcribed by *Paulus Æginatus** as one of the ingredients for a purge, under the name of *Rheum Ponticum*; perhaps the trivial name might be derived from its being brought from ſome part of *Pontus*, to which it was carried from its place of growth. *Pliny* mentions a plant, with a medicinal root, called *Rhacoma*; he ſays it came from the countries beyond the kingdom of *Pontus*, and, by the name, probably from the *Rha*. He deſcribes its uſes, but none of them are ſimilar to that of the rhubarb; I cannot therefore venture to ſay that it is the ſame plant.

" In *Chineſe Tartary* the *Bobak Marmots*, (Hiſt. Quad. ii. N° 324) are ſaid to be the propagators of Rhubarb. Wherever ten or twenty plants grow you are ſure of finding ſeveral burrows under the ſhades of their broad ſpreading leaves. It is probable the manure they depoſit about the roots contributes not a little to its increaſe; and their caſting up the earth makes it ſhoot out young buds and multiply. It appears that the *Mongalls* never accounted it worth cultivating; but that the world is obliged to the *Marmots* for the quantities ſcattered, at random, in many diſtricts of this country. For whatever part of the ripe ſeed happens to be blown among the thick graſs, can very ſeldom reach the ground but muſt there wither and die; whereas, ſhould it fall among the looſe earth thrown up by thoſe animals, it immediately takes root, and produces a new plant.

" The *Chineſe* call rhubarb *Tay-whang*; they uſe it nearly in the ſame manner as is done in *Europe*; eſteem its virtues much as we do, except that which comes from *Canton*: the greateſt part of the *Tartarian*, or moſt valuable, is engroſſed by the *Ruſſians*, who purchaſe it at their town of *Kiachta* (a little ſouth of lake *Baikal*) from *Bucharian* merchants, and ſend it to *Peterſburgh*. This is called the *Turkey Rhubarb*, becauſe formerly it was brought from *Conſtantinople*, the

* Uſually called *Ægineta*. *Rev.*

merchants

merchants there receiving it from the *Bucharians*, who now find a readier market near home. The *Chineſe* prohibit the exportation of the beſt rhubarb under ſevere penalties, but much of it is procured, either by concealing it mixed with roots of inferior quality, or by a contraband trade. The *Ruſſian* government is very attentive to the buſineſs, and appoints at *Kiachta* perſons to inſpect the drug, and to reject all that is bad." P. 171.

A large, a curious, and well-arranged account of the ſingular quadrupeds and birds of CHINA, are given as an Appendix to the geographical outline of that empire. The laſt head, in the general diviſion of this volume, is JAPAN; and in this tract of remote geographical reſearch, Mr. Pennant has judiciouſly taken for his guides, in the account annexed of its civil and natural hiſtory, the celebrated travellers and naturaliſts Kæmpfer and Baron Thunberg. The various claſſes of vegetables in that iſland, eſculent, medical, &c. &c. are conſequently given in very conſiderable detail, and will not fail of being extremely gratifying to thoſe who may not poſſeſs the valuable originals here referred to, or rather accurately and ſcientifically abridged. The catalogue of quadrupeds, birds, reptiles, and fiſhes, is not leſs numerous, intereſting, and correct. Its minerals, gems, and other foſſil productions, are next treated of. Theſe are followed by a general abſtract of the hiſtory of the country, and an entertaining account of the manners of the people. The religion, laws, government, arts, ſciences, and manufactures of the induſtrious Japaneſe, form the ſucceeding head of conſideration. The whole is wound up with an account of the two magnificent capitals of the parent iſland, and that of the various iſlands dependent upon it in thoſe ſeas, ſo little hitherto explored by European veſſels. Hence the beſt accounts we have of them are extremely barren of information; Mr. Pennant, Jun. has, therefore, at p. 271, very properly ſubjoined, in a long note, the ſubſtance of the diſcoveries made in this region during the voyage of the ill-fated Pérouſe. He will excuſe us for adding, that the work might have been greatly improved by a ſimilar conduct in regard to ſome other Oriental publications of a very recent date, which have thrown new light on the hiſtory of many of the great kingdoms ſituated in this eaſtern extremity of Aſia; particularly Colonel Symes's Embaſſy to Ava, and Mr. Turner's Account of Tibet, two works of great authenticity, and containing the moſt important information.

Volume the *fourth* contains the leading geographical points of moſt importance to be known in the Malayan Iſlands, New Holland, and the Spicy Iſlands. The general abrupt appearance, on a firſt view, of the Malayan Iſlands, exhibiting the unequivocal

unequivocal and dreadful marks of the ravages of the general deluge, a circumſtance very ſeldom touched upon by the great ſceptical geographers of the day, properly engages the firſt conſideration of ſo worthy and pious a man as was the late Mr. Pennant. The vaſt height of the mountains on theſe iſlands, the ſtupendous chaſms of intermediate valleys, the innumerable volcanos that ſometimes blaze forth among them, demonſtrate to the reflecting mind theſe amazing veſtiges. The ſtriking outlines in the civil and natural hiſtory of Sumatra, Java, Borneo, and thoſe of inferior note, are ſucceſſively diſcuſſed. Under the head of Java, there is a long and curious account of the deadly tree, peculiar to that iſland, entitled UPAS. In the account given by travellers of the poiſonous effluvia emitted from it for many miles around, and the inſtantaneous ſtroke of death inflicted by the inhaling of it, there is doubtleſs great exaggeration; yet it is ſcarcely poſſible to conceive the whole to be either founded in impoſture, or the fruit of an heated imagination. The following, however, is the reſult of Mr. Pennant's reſearches, taken from Rumphius, from Kæmpfer, and other celebrated Oriental botaniſts, not likely, any more than Mr. Pennant, to have been impoſed upon by others, or deceived themſelves.

"The tree, ſo long famed in many of the *Eaſt-India* iſlands for the wonderful, and almoſt incredible effects of its poiſonous juice, has hitherto eluded the prying eye of the naturaliſt; and, conſequently, its claſs in the botanical ſyſtem has never yet been aſcertained, notwithſtanding the indefatigable reſearches of *Europeans* to obtain full information upon ſo intereſting a ſubject; all we know for certain of the tree itſelf is the figure of its leaf and fruit, which the learned and accurate *Rumphius* has exhibited in the *Herbarium Amboinenſe*. After much entreaty, and perſevering application to the *Dutch* governors of the *Celebes* (the moſt noted of all the iſlands of the *Eaſt Indies* for the production of this tree) *Rumphius* was favored by *De Cops*, governor of *Macaſſar*, with a branch of it, and a ſpecimen of its poiſonous juice. An enſign of the army was deputed in form to be the meſſenger of ſo rare a preſent. Of ſuch a penetrating and malignant nature was this found to be, that the very touching with the hand the *Bamboo* in which it was incloſed, occaſioned a tingling and numbneſs, like that felt in a limb that had been expoſed to intenſe cold, and ſuddenly brought to the fire.

"Nature has wiſely ordained that this baneful tree ſhould be extremely rare, and its ſituation the moſt ſequeſtered from the buſy haunts of men, amidſt mountains of difficult acceſs, and inhabited by the moſt barbarous tribes; they alone are acquainted with the effects that this ſubtile poiſon has upon the circumambient air, and ſuch animals as approach its tremendous ſhade. The atmoſphere is here ſaid to be ſo infected by the deleterious quality of the effluvia of this peſtilential tree, that birds which accidentally perch upon its boughs are ſeized with

with torpor, and drop down dead. No man dares approach it without his hands, feet, and head being well ſhrouded with linen cloths; were this precaution neglected, he would become benumbed, and preſently loſe the uſe of his limbs. The dripping of rain water from the tree upon the body, cauſes it to ſwell; and ſhould it fall upon the bare head, the loſs of all the hair would enſue. No other tree can exiſt in its vicinity, and the earth beneath it is parched and withered; ſo that Death ſeems eminently to have fixed his ſtation here.

"It is no wonder that the love of the marvellous, natural to mankind, has added ſomewhat to the truly aſtoniſhing ſcenes that the environs of this tree exhibit. Hence the rude nations of this mountainous tract have made it the habitation of a ſerpent, whoſe eyes glare like fire in the night, and remind us of the fabled gardens of the *Heſperides* in claſſic lore, whoſe ſtationary centinel was a watchful dragon.

"The *Dutch* call this tree *Macaſſerne Gift-boom*, or *Spatten-boom*; and in the *Malaye* language it is termed *Caju-Upas*, that is to ſay poiſon-tree, and the fruit ſimply *Upas*. By the people of *Macaſſar*, and throughout *Celebes*, both the tree and its poiſon are called *Ipo*.

"The darts to which the natives apply this poiſon, are a foot or eighteen inches in length, very ſlender, made of reed, or light wood, and armed with the tooth of the *Lamia* ſhark ſmeared with poiſon. Theſe are fixed in a tube five or ſix feet long, and blown by the breath of the aſſailant with great force to the diſtance of piſtol ſhot: upon reaching the deſtined object, the barbed tooth adheres, and the wood only can be extracted, or ſometimes detaches itſelf, and falls to the ground. The effect of the poiſon is to produce a ſenſation of heat in all parts of the body, and oppreſſive Vertigo in the head, which is preſently ſucceeded by a total debility, and death within the ſpace of half an hour is the certain conſequence. Nay, ſo rapid are its effects, in ſome inſtances, as to prove fatal in leſs than a quarter of an hour. And farther, ſo inſtantaneouſly does its virus pervade the whole human frame, that by experiments made upon malefactors, it has been proved, that if the thumb or the foot only be wounded by the poiſonous dart, and amputation immediately performed upon the affected member, aſtoniſhing to relate! death infallibly enſues.

"After a long intercourſe, and many bloody conteſts with the natives of *Celebes*, which may be ſtiled the *Colchos* of *India*, being an iſland noted for many other ſorts of poiſon, the *Dutch* acquired the knowledge of ſome ſpecifics among the indigenous plants, which diſarmed this tremendous weapon of much of its terrors. Here are ſaid to be two ſpecies of the *Ipo*, diſtinguiſhed by the names of male and female, and that the poiſon of the latter is much leſs efficacious than that of the former, and uſed chiefly for the deſtruction of game. The juice is extracted from the tree by piercing the bark of the trunk, and inſerting therein long bamboos ſharpened at the point. Four or five of theſe are fixed to one tree, and remain three or four days, that the ſap may leiſurely diſtil into them, and when filled they are removed for uſe." P. 42.

The geography, natural hiſtory, &c. of the important national acquiſition, NEW HOLLAND, forming the ſecond general

ral diviſion of this volume, and coming from ſo able a naturaliſt as Mr. Pennant, will undoubtedly be read with that avidity which the peruſal will well repay; ſo far, at leaſt, as the concentrating into one focal point, of all the ſlender rays of information yet obtained, in regard to this recent diſcovery of our bold navigators, can be ſuppoſed to gratify the ſtudent in thoſe lines of ſcience. Having, however, already made ſeveral conſiderable extracts from theſe volumes, we muſt refer our readers for the details to the work itſelf. They will find the catalogue of birds, in particular, very numerous, and many quite new to the tables of the ornithologiſt.

The laſt article of the fourth volume treats concerning the Molucca, or Spicy Iſlands, which Mr. P. juſtly deſcribes "as a land of romance, where nature aſſumes a new ſhape, in pictureſque ſcenery, and in the beautiful and ſingular form of numbers of the animal and vegetable creation, whether inhabitants of land, or water." P. 148. As a ſpecimen of the agreeable and entertaining manner in which the topics in this final diviſion are treated, we inſert the following account of the famous Bird of Paradiſe.

"The *Paradiſea Apoda*, of which there are two varieties called the greater and leſſer birds of Paradiſe, chiefly inhabit the *Arrou* iſles. They are natives of both *New Guinea* as well as of theſe iſlands, are ſuppoſed to breed in the firſt, and to reſide there during the wet monſoon, but retire to the *Arrou* iſles, about a hundred and forty miles to the eaſt, during the dry or weſtern monſoons. In the eaſt monſoon they moult their long feathers, but recover them in the weſt. They always migrate in flocks of thirty or forty, and have a leader, which the inhabitants of *Arrou* call the *King*: he is ſaid to be black, to have red ſpots, and to fly far above the flock, which never deſert him, but ſettle where he ſettles. They conſtantly avoid flying with the wind, which ruffles and blows their looſe plumage over their heads, and often forces them down to the ground, from which they are unable to riſe without ſome advantage; hard ſhowers of rain are equally deſtructive to them. When they are ſurpriſed with a ſtrong gale, they inſtantly ſoar to a higher region, beyond the reach of the tempeſt; there they float at eaſe in the ſerene ſky, on their light flowing feathers, or purſue their journey in ſecurity; during their flight they cry like ſtarlings, but in the diſtreſs of a ſtorm blowing in their rear, they expreſs it by a note reſembling the croaking of ravens.

"When they alight, it is on the higheſt trees, the *king* taking the lead; they prefer the *varinga parvifolia*, on the berries of which theſe birds and various ſorts of parrots feed; ſome ſay that they feed on nutmegs, on butterflies, and even ſmall birds; the ſtrength of their claws favors that opinion; yet that circumſtance may alſo be requiſite to birds, which are always to live perched. The natives of *Arrou* watch their arrival, and either ſhoot them with blunt arrows, or catch them with bird-lime or nooſes; when taken, they will make a vigo-

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rous reſiſtance, and defend themſelves ſtoutly with their bills; they are inſtantly killed, exenterated, and the breaſt bone taken out, then dried with ſmoke and ſulphur, and exported to *Banda*, where they are ſold for half a rix-dollar, but on the ſpot for a ſpike nail, or a bit of old iron. They are exported to all parts of *India* and to *Perſia*, to adorn the turbans of people of rank, and even the trappings of the horſes, as I have before mentioned; they even reach *Turkey*.

"No birds have ever had ſo much fable mixed with their hiſtory; it was believed that they always remained floating on the ſpicy *Indian* air, and of courſe not to be in want of legs or feet, of which they were ſuppoſed to be deſtitute; that when they wanted to ſleep, they hung themſelves by their two long feathers to the boughs of a tree; that they performed the act of love during their flight, and that even ovation, and excluſion of the young, was diſcharged in that element, the male receiving the egg in an orifice nature had given it for that purpoſe; that they lived on the dew of heaven, and had no evacuation like other mortal birds. From their being ſo much converſant in the higher regions, the *Portugueſe* ſtyled them *Paſſaros da ſol*, or *Sparrows of the Sun*; the iſlanders *Manu-co-dewata*, or the birds of *God*, and moſt of the *Europeans* name them the *birds of Paradiſe*. So happily did the opinion work on the little kings of the iſles, that ſeeing them deſcend (as it often happened) dead from the heavenly regions, they became converts to the truth of the immortality of the ſoul." P. 150.

The other curious objects, as well as the geographical and hiſtorical pictures of theſe remote iſlands, are diſcuſſed with equal livelineſs and preciſion; and, on the whole, this ſurvey of the globe, with an eye glancing at once at its external and internal hiſtory, cannot fail of proving a moſt acceptable addition to that claſs of books, of all others, the moſt important and intereſting to the philoſopher, the ſubject of whoſe inveſtigation is NATURE and MAN; through the knowledge of which, in all their wonderful variety, the contemplative mind aſcends to the partial conception of the great Creator. It is not the ſmalleſt merit of this work, that, in the courſe of it, this awful truth is not forgotten to be inculcated by a writer, "whoſe religious principles," as his ſon in the Preface informs us, "were pure and fervent." To the work of ſuch an author, and thus conducted, we cannot but wiſh every poſſible ſucceſs.

ART. III. *A Review of the corrected Agricultural Survey of Lincolnſhire, by Arthur Young, Eſq. publiſhed in* 1799, *by Authority of the Board of Agriculture: together with an Addreſs to the Board, a Letter to its Secretary, and Remarks on the recent Publication of John Lord Somerville, and on the Subject of Incloſures. By Thomas Stone.* 8vo. 421 pp. 8s. Cawthorn. 1800.

MR. STONE was engaged by Sir John Sinclair, then Preſident of the Board of Agriculture, to prepare a ſketch of a Report of the Rural Œconomy of the County of Lincoln; which was "preſented to the Board, and printed for private circulation in the County, in the year 1794." P. viii. Mr. S. expected that the remarks upon, and additions to, it by various hands, would be committed to him; in order to his making, together with his own further information, a more full and accurate Report, ſuch a Report (we preſume) as the Board would ſanction by its authority, having carefully examined and *conſidered* it. But, alas! inſtead of this compliment to the unfortunate author, the Board locked up his papers, or put them into the fire (it does not appear which) and diſpatched *the Secretary —himſelf*—in *perſon*, to make a new ſurvey, which ſhould enlighten and charm the men of Lincolnſhire, and all other perſons in the kingdom.

This account (which we collect from the author's introductory addreſs to Lord Carrington, &c. but which we chooſe to give in our own words, that we may avoid the uſual prolixity of agricultural writers) will prepare the reader of this book for a hoſtile judgment againſt the Board and its Secretary; and will ſhow it to be probable, that ſome abatement muſt, in juſtice, be made from the cenſures which are here caſt upon them.

The vaſt "expectations with which the public witneſſed the eſtabliſhment of the Board of Agriculture;" or, as we ſhould ſay, the looks of anxious ſuſpenſe which it caſt towards this mountain in labour, are here well deſcribed; and ſo is the diſappointment of the public, when the mountain came to be delivered, and the little mouſe, or litter of mice, appeared.

The Secretary's work upon Lincolnſhire is declared to be dangerouſly imperfect; and the author's review of it is offered, to prevent ſome of the miſchief that might be produced by it. We believe, however, that the miſchief is more effectually prevented, by the general oblivion into which that work has fallen in Lincolnſhire.

Now comes another introductory Addreſs, to Mr. Arthur Young himſelf; the ſubſtance of which is, that Mr. Stone has a great deal, and that Mr. Y. has no practical knowledge of agriculture, whatever he may have of the wine trade, his original deſtination at Lynn-Regis; and that he has long perſonally diſliked this author. The firſt and ſecond Preſidents of the Board are mentioned (by a noble, but anonymous correſpondent of Mr. Stone) with ſufficient freedom; with how much juſtice, agriculturiſts muſt determine; one, as "wiſhing to work himſelf into fame by much writing;" the other, as poſſeſſing "no one idea as to agriculture, further than in ploughing with bullocks inſtead of horſes." P. 23. For the greater credit of the third Preſident, ſtrong wiſhes are expreſſed; and we ſhall be happy, *whenever we are able*, to announce that thoſe wiſhes are likely to be gratified.

We arrive at length, after 44 preliminary pages, at the Review of Mr. Young's General View, which we ſhall re-review with all poſſible celerity; believing that the public is nearly ſatiated by the quality, as well as quantity, of agricultural *ſcience*, with which it has lately been crammed.

When will poor Lincolnſhire be truly known to the reſt of the kingdom? When men of veracity ſhall give an account of it; who have paſſed, not only *ſeven weeks*, or months, but the greater part of their lives within it. Mr. Y. ſpeaks of "rich plains of meadow, all alive with great herds of cattle." Mr. S. ſpeaks of them as covered, at another ſeaſon of the year, "with water to the depth of ſeveral feet, and all alive with fiſh." P. 29. At pp. 64, &c. Mr. S. extracts from his own Report of Lincolnſhire ſome remarks concerning *leaſes* and *rents*, which appear to us very deſerving of the attention of landlords; among which is the following:

"Rent is an annual ſum paid by the tenant to the landlord, without diminiſhing the value of his property; and when the value of an eſtate is reduced, it cannot be called rent, but ſo much deducted from the real worth of the poſſeſſion. Proprietors of land do not all of them conſider this matter in a true light; and when they can advance the annual income of their eſtates, conſider it as rent, whilſt the property is ſuffering in an equal proportion to the annual ſum received during demiſe." P. 67.

At p. 75, we find an uſeful caution, and (Mr. Stone's impartiality being preſumed) a valuable piece of information:

"In conſequence of the price of thraſhing machines having been by the inventor fixed too high, almoſt every mechanical knave has been tempted to ſet up the trade of making them; there are ſwarms of them, therefore, not worth a ſhilling. Mr. Raiſtrick of Northumberland,

and of No. 15, Charing-Croſs, is decidedly the firſt mechanic in this line; as alſo for the making of churns."

At p. 174, we enter upon a prodigiouſly long Chapter, on the ſubject of *Paring and Burning*. Mr. Y. is an advocate for this proceſs in huſbandry, upon all ſoils, and frequently repeated; Mr. S. oppoſes him very ſtrenuouſly, and, we think, ſucceſsfully. He ſeems to prove by facts, that

" paring and burning, as a general practice, is not the proceſs by which a ſyſtem of good huſbandry can be eſtabliſhed: that where it has been practiſed moſt, and more particularly where it has been repeated, evident marks of ſterility remain:—That Mr. Young is not warranted by the enquiries and inveſtigations contained in his Report, to draw any of the concluſions he has given:—That in the beſt cultivated counties in England, particularly in Norfolk, Suffolk, &c. &c. paring and burning is a proceſs rarely practiſed, and now ſcarcely underſtood:—And, finally, that its tendency is to allow the tenant to anticipate and ſeize upon the intereſt of the landlord, and to poſſeſs himſelf, in three or four years (without any material expence) of all the benefits which, under a regular courſe of huſbandry, he would be a long term of years in obtaining." P. 227.

The caſes in which it ſhould be allowed, and the neceſſary limitations of it, are then ſet forth. In this chapter, at p. 196, we find a notable ſpecimen of the dexterity with which agricultural writers eke out their books; this is, by printing at full length the letters of their correſpondents, with all their inſignificant introductions, compliments, and adieus:—" Sir, I was equally diſappointed with yourſelf, in not meeting you when I was in Bedfordſhire. When I again take that journey, I hope to be more lucky. I am not certain when that will be, but I hope it will be before the end of the year," &c. If all ſuch impertinent matter were ſtruck out of the *Annals of Agriculture*, the reader would perceive many a large hiatus in every number of that notable work. But, lo! a much bolder exploit, in the buſineſs of eking, calls for our notice. From p. 215, we have an extract three pages long, with which we had before been treated (totidem verbis) at p. 169. This is ſurely the *ne plus ultra* in the art of book-making: the notes at p. 248, &c. fall far ſhort of it. But indeed agricultural writers of all ranks, from the very higheſt to the loweſt, do practiſe this art of book-making in ſuch a degree as can hardly be imagined, except by thoſe very few perſons (in which unfortunate number we are) who read *all* the dreams which they chooſe to commit to the preſs.

On the ſubject of *warping*, it ſeems that Mr. Y. was deluded; and that his ſanguine expectations (as all his expecta-

tions

tions are) will not be realized. Indeed he appears, in this matter, to have met with interested and fraudulent information.

Mr. Stone's objections (p. 312, &c.) to the *cottage system*, on the assigning to each labourer a sufficient quantity of land for keeping a cow and pig, is the most superficial and unsatisfactory part of his book. Like other declaimers on the subject, he enumerates very carefully the objections to this scheme, forgetting to state in the account its many and great advantages. Mr. Young's remark concerning ale-houses was just and salutary; Mr. Stone's jest upon it is flippant and petulant; and the extract "from a celebrated author," is so little to the purpose, that no reason occurs to us for the insertion of it, except the filling of three pages.

The following is a sample of those mischievous incitements to discontent among the poor, which we have frequently had occasion to reprehend in agricultural treatises, and particularly in the County-Surveys *considered* by the Board of Agriculture.

"The conduct of the West-India planter towards his slaves, lately so much commented upon, in many respects exceeds in kindness and humanity that which is *generally* practised by the British farmer towards the labouring poor. The former has a property in his slave, and is consequently interested in keeping him not only alive, but in good condition, and in his full strength, that he may be enabled to perform his daily labour. The former generally bargains to pay his labourer the least possible sum he can contract for. Moreover, in the moment of sickness or distress he is left to resort to the parish for relief, where he is again subjected to the same hard bargain; even in the expenditure of what he obtains he has other difficulties to encounter." P. 330.

A more gross (we had almost said) more wicked libel, was never published against British farmers; and it is completely contradicted by Mr. S. himself at pp. 335–6. At p. 334, we find a plausible, but romantic statement, of the profits in the trade of a *butcher*. If this account were accurate, these heroes of the knife would be the richest and finest men in every village; or, rather, the number of them would become tenfold, and so their importance would be kept down. Mr. S. thinks (p. 336) that the *clergy* might be well employed in dispensing "*advice*, *medicine*, and *attendance*." Where the knowledge and judgment, requisite for this purpose, happen to be possessed; and a minister finds time for such engagements, after all proper attention to his peculiar duties and studies, and to the care of his own household, undoubtedly the poor derive great benefit from such charitable offices. But will any one require that the clergy in general should be *educated* with a view to these services? that they should be physicians, apothecaries,

and

and druggiſts? and, if not ſo educated, will they not be in danger of killing as many as they cure? What would a certain orator, *from this ſame county of Lincoln*, ſay to ſuch a ſcheme; who will not allow them to practiſe even a little wholeſome *farming* and *grazing;* who ſeems to think they ought to paſs from bed into their ſtudy, and then again to bed? We truſt that more ſapient counſellors will be found in this matter, than either the orator or Mr. Stone.

Sect. III. p. 334, "on Religion," induces us to wiſh that Mr. Young, and his preſent antagoniſt, and all agricultural writers whatever, would abſtain from this topic, till they have learnt to treat it with much leſs flippancy and vulgar jocularity. Surely no ſet of men, but the Board of Agriculture, would have made *this* an article of enquiry, to be conducted by ſuch perſons as have generally been employed to ſurvey the ſeveral counties of England. But theſe perſons ſeem to have underſtood well the minds of their employers. They have done all that *ſuch* writers could do, to bring the miniſters of religion into public diſeſteem, and the moſt ancient legal proviſion for their maintenance into general odium and reprobation; and all this, with a thouſand canting profeſſions of reſpect for religion itſelf.

We ought to apologize to our readers for the length of ſuch an article as this; and we will not increaſe their diſſatisfaction by any extended notice of the Appendix; which contains much panegyric upon the firſt, and diſparagement of the ſecond, Preſident of the Board of Agriculture. We have neither leiſure nor inclination, "*tantas* componere lites." Probably, neither Sir John will be much elated, nor my Lord much dejected, by ſuch a teſtimony as this. A moſt romantic ſcheme is then ſet forth, at great length, for "an univerſal friendly ſociety for the whole Britiſh empire." Some remarks are added on the late ſcarcity; on ſheep and wool, oxen, and incloſing; for an acquaintance with which, we remit to the book itſelf thoſe who can read with patience the ſurfeiting compliments, or the vulgar and bitter revilings, which are ſo freely interchanged by the agriculturiſts of the preſent day.

ART. IV. *A Tour through the whole Iſland of Great Britain, divided into Journeys; interſperſed with uſeful Obſervations; particularly calculated for the Uſe of thoſe who are deſirous of travelling over England and Scotland. By the Rev. C. Cruttwell, Author of the Univerſal Gazetteer. In Six Volumes.* 8vo. 2l. 8s. Robinſons. 1801.

THE former labours of this author have received the beſt proof of the public regard, by an extenſive circulation; and that this will do the ſame, we have not the ſmalleſt doubt. He has divided the whole of the kingdom into different journies, every where diverſifying local information with hiſtorical record. In the firſt volume, a ſhort hiſtory is exhibited of England, Scotland, and Wales, with a conciſe ſurvey of each county, and an account of its agriculture, commerce, parliamentary conſequence, and population. The reader will alſo find, in this portion of the work, a repreſentation of London and Weſtminſter, with the ſeveral additions to each.

The Itinerary commences naturally from London, through Kent to Dover, and thence from the South and Weſt towards the North and Eaſt. The ſecond, third, fourth, and fifth volumes are occupied by the journies through England and Wales, with the iſlands round the coaſt of Great Britain. The ſixth, and laſt, volume is appropriated to Scotland. Such being the editor's plan, we have only to give our readers ſpecimens of its execution. From the firſt volume, we take the general account of Eſſex.

"Eſſex is a maritime county, bounded on the north by Cambridgeſhire and Suffolk, from the latter of which it is ſeparated by the river Stour; on the eaſt by the German ſea; on the ſouth by the river Thames; and on the weſt by Middleſex and Hertfordſhire: about ſixty miles in extent from eaſt to weſt, fifty from north to ſouth, and 225 miles in circumference.

"It is divided into fourteen hundreds, and five half-hundreds, in which are 403 pariſhes, 24 market towns, and about 320,000 inhabitants.

"Among the Britons, Eſſex was inhabited by the Trinobantes, and by the Romans included in the province of Britannia Prima: during the heptarchy it made a part of the kingdom of Eſſex, or the Eaſt Saxons. It is now compriſed in the home circuit, in the province of Canterbury, and dioceſe of London. It pays twenty-four parts of the land-tax, and ſends eight members to parliament, viz. for the county, and for the towns of Colcheſter, Harwich, and Malden, two each.

"The other towns are, Billericay, *Barking*, *Bradfield*, Braintree, *Burntwood*, Chelmsford, Coggerſhall, *Dedham*, Dunmow, Epping, Grays, Halſted, *Harlow*, Hatfield, *Horndon*, Maningtree, Ongar, *Rayleigh*,

leigh, Rochford, Rumford, *Thaxted*, Walden, Waltham Abby, and Witham.

"The climate is mild, and the ſoil of every ſpecies, from the lighteſt ſand to the ſtrongeſt clay: the greateſt part is for the moſt part well watered, neither is the air ſo unwholeſome as is univerſally repreſented; the moſt unhealthy parts, viz. the hundreds of Dengey and Rochford, called, in reproach, the hundreds of Eſſex, ſo dreaded for the agues they produced, are now, whatever they once might have been, not only the moſt fertile diſtricts, but equally free from noxious qualities with any other parts of the coaſt.

"As Eſſex is rather ſingular in the production of a kind of treble crop, conſiſting of coriander, teazel, and carraway, a particular mention of it may be acceptable to the public. The ſeeds of theſe ſeveral plants are ſown together, very early in the ſpring, upon a ſtrong old ley, once ploughed, and generally yield very conſiderable returns; the uſual mode is, for a ſubſtantial farmer to take in a ſort of partner in this ſpecies of huſbandry, who is in an inferior ſituation, and will give up his time to the hoeing and managing of it: the agreement is, that the farmer ſupplies the land, ploughs it, and pays all pariſh and other uſual charges incident to land; and the labourer ſows it, keeps it clean by frequent hoeings, cuts, threſhes, and makes it ready for market, and then the produce is equally divided; this connection laſts three years, and ſometimes longer. In the firſt the ſeveral ſeeds come up, and, when of ſufficient growth, are ſet out with a hoe; and the coriander, which is an annual, is ripe before harveſt, and produces a return of from ten to fourteen hundred weight an acre; in the ſecond year the teazel, moſt of which will run now, yields a load, or ſix ſcore ſtaffs, of fifty heads each ſtaff; and the carraway from three to ſix hundred weight of ſeed: the third year the teazel declines, and the carraway is in perfection, and will yield an equal bulk with the coriander; and moſt of the teazel that did not run laſt ſeaſon will produce heads this, and afford a fourth or fifth part of the crop it did the preceding ſeaſon; by which time the ſeveral plants are in general exhauſted, though a fourth and even fifth year of carraway has been known to ſucceed. The coriander, or *col*, as ſome call it, and carraway, are to be treated with great care when ripe, otherwiſe the largeſt and beſt part of the ſeed will be loſt: to prevent which, women and children are employed to cut it, plant by plant, as ſoon as it is ripe, and put it immediately into cloths, prepared to receive it; and in them it is carried to the middle, or ſome other convenient part, of the field, and threſhed upon ſail-cloth ſpread for the purpoſe, upon which men ſtand to receive it; who, with a few ſtrokes of the flail, get the ſeed clean out of the ſtraw, and are ready for another little load in a few minutes. The teazel is alſo cut by women, who are inſtructed to leave the weak and rotten heads, and ſelect only the ſtrong and healthy ones; the others being of no uſe, would ſpoil the ſample, and credit of the grower: at the ſame time, theſe heads are cut with a ſtalk of ſix or eight inches in length, and bound up in ſmall bunches of five-and-twenty heads each, the like number of which bunches conſtitute both a ſtaff; which, after a few days' ſun to harden and dry them, are tied together upon a ſtick, or ſtaff, of two feet and a half long, and in this form carried to market.

"Towards

"Towards the borders of Middleſex and Hertfordſhire there are ſome large dairy farms, celebrated for the goodneſs of the butter, particularly that made in the neighbourhood of Epping.

"On the ſouth ſide of the county are extenſive ſalt marſhes, along the bank of the Thames; and ſaffron is cultivated in the north-weſt part of the county.

"The principal rivers are the Thames to the ſouth, the Stour to the north, the Blackwater, the Coln, the Stort, the Chelmer, the Roding, &c. moſt of which abound in fiſh.

"There are ſeveral ancient camps, and the remains of a Roman military way from Colcheſter to London.

"The antiquities worthy notice are, St. Anne's Caſtle near Great Lees, Barking Nunnery, Barlow Church, Bickinaere Priory, Bileigh Abby, Birch Caſtle, Blackmoor Priory, Boreham Church, Bredon Priory, Chipping Ongar Church, Coggeſhall Caſtle and Abby, Colcheſter Caſtle, &c. Dunmow Priory, Earls Colne Church, Greenſted Church, Hadleigh Caſtle, Havering Palace, Hedingham Caſtle and Nunnery, Ingateſtone Church, Laton Priory, Laver-Marney Caſtle, Lees Priory, Ongar Caſtle, Pleſhy Caſtle, Raleigh Caſtle, Rochford Church, Saffron Walden Church, Thaxted Church, Waltham Abby and Croſs, Witham Church, &c." P. lxxviii.

Our next example will be part of the account of Lincolnſhire, with a deſcription of the decoys for wild-ducks; which, though given in various books, ſeems here to be ſtated with peculiar clearneſs.

"*London to Crowland.*

	M.	P.
Peterborough, p. 43 . . .	81	6
Glinton . . .	5	4
Peakirk . . .	1	0
Dunbeer . . .	3	0
Crowland . . .	2	0
In the whole	93	2

"At Peakirk, St. Pega, after the death of her brothers at Crowland, in 714, ſettled in a cell here, which was afterwards improved to a monaſtery, and endowed by Edmund Atheling. It ſuffered by the Danes in 870, and again more ſeverely in 1013. It exiſted however till 1018, when the abbot of Peterborough obtained the houſe and revenues, and removed the monks to Crowland.

"Crowland, or Croyland, is ſituated in the fen country, well drained by cuts or channels, at the union of the Nen and the Welland, with a curious bridge of a triangular form, riſing from three ſegments of a circle, and meeting at a point at top; it is ſo ſteep in its aſcent and deſcent, that neither carriages nor horſes can get over it. Each baſe of this bridge, it is ſaid, ſtands in a different county, viz. Lincolnſhire, Cambridgeſhire, and Northamptonſhire; horſes and carriages go under the bridge. On the ſouth-weſt wing, which faces the London road, is placed, in a ſitting poſture, a ſtately image of king Ethelbald; it has a crown fleury on the head, and a glove in the right hand; it was

erected

erected about the year 860. This town contains four ſtreets, and formerly had a market every Saturday, but which of late years is quite decayed. It derives its greateſt gain from its wild ducks; of which ſometimes they drive 3000 into a net at once by dogs; and they are brought hither by decoy-ducks, trained for the purpoſe; and the art of taking the fowls by this means is a moſt ſingular inſtance of the ingenuity of man, in being able to make any of the animal creation cunning enough to aſſiſt him in the deſtruction of its own ſpecies. The decoy-ducks are hatched and bred up in the decoy-ponds, in which are certain places where they are conſtantly fed; and being made tame, they are uſed to come to the decoy-man's hand for their food. When they fly abroad it is not known whither they go, but ſome conjecture into Holland and Germany, where they meet with others of their own kind, and ſorting with them, they draw together vaſt numbers, and kidnap them from their own country; for being once brought out of their knowledge, they follow the decoys, who frequently return with a vaſt flight of fowls along with them, after being abſent for ſeveral weeks.

"When the decoy-men perceive they are returned, and that they are gathering and increaſing, they go ſecretly to the pond's ſide, under a cover made with reeds, ſo that they cannot be ſeen, where they throw over the reeds handfuls of corn, in ſuch ſhallow places as the decoy ducks are uſually fed, and where they are ſure to come for it, and to bring their new gueſts with them for their entertainment. This they do for two or three days together, and no harm follows to the poor ſtrangers; till throwing in this bait one time in an open wide place, another time in another wide place, the third time it is thrown in a narrower place, where the trees which hang over the water and the banks ſtand cloſer together; and then in another yet narrower, where the ſaid trees are over head in an arbour, though at a good height from the water. Here the boughs are ſo artfully managed, that a large net is ſpread near the tops of the trees among the branches, and faſtened to hoops which reach from ſide to ſide. This is ſo high and ſo wide, and the room is ſo much below, and the water ſo open, that the fowls do not perceive the net above them. Here the decoy-men keeping unſeen behind the hedges of reeds, which are made perfectly cloſe, go forward, throwing corn over the reeds into the water. The decoy-ducks greedily fall upon it, and calling their foreign gueſts, invite, or rather wheedle them forward, till by degrees they are all gotten under the arch or ſweep of the net which is on the trees, and which by degrees, imperceptibly to them, declines lower and lower, narrower and narrower, till at the further end it comes to a point like a purſe, though this further end is quite out of ſight, and perhaps two or three hundred yards from the firſt entrance.

"When the whole flight of ducks are thus greedily following the decoys, and feeding plentifully as they go, and the decoy-men ſee they are all ſo far within the arch of the net as not to be able to eſcape, on a ſudden a dog, which till then keeps cloſe, being perfectly taught his buſineſs, ruſhes from behind the trees, jumps into the water, and ſwimming directly after the ducks, barks as he ſwims. Immediately the frighted ducks riſe upon the wing, to make their eſcape, but are beaten

beaten down again by the arched net, which is over their heads. Being then forced into the water, they neceſſarily ſwim forward for fear of the dog; and thus they crowd on till by degrees the net growing lower and narrower, they are hurried on to the very further end, where a decoy-man ſtands ready to receive them, and who takes them out alive with his hands. As for the traitors that drew the poor ducks into this ſnare, they are taught to riſe but a little way, and ſo not reaching to the net, they fly back to the ponds, and make their eſcape; or elſe being uſed to the decoy man, they go to him fearleſs, and are taken out as the reſt, but inſtead of being killed with them, are ſtroaked, made much of, and put into a little pond juſt by him, and plentifully fed for their ſervices. As no carts uſed to come here by reaſon of the impaſſableneſs of the boggy ſoil, it is a common proverb, "that all the carts which come to Crowland were ſhod with ſilver:" but the ſoil is much improved of late by drains and ſluices; moſt of the ponds are now turned into corn-fields, and a turnpike road leads to it.

"This place is ſaid to have been formerly haunted by frightful phantoms, till Guthlac, a pious man, lived here as a hermit: to this man's memory, Ethelbald, king of Mercia, founded a monaſtery in 716, and dedicated it to St. Guthlac and St. Bartholomew. The religious being murdered and the monaſtery burned by the Danes in 870, it was refounded by King Edred in 948, at the perſuaſion of his chancellor Turketyl, who was afterwards abbot. At the diſſolution it was granted to Lord Clinton, when the eaſt end with the tranſepts was pulled down, and the reſt uſed as a pariſh church, till the cloſe of the 17th century; after which the north aiſle was fitted up for the uſe of the pariſh, with a heavy ſhort tower of modern date. The nave was entire in the year 1661, and its roof and ſouth aiſle fell within the 18th century; and the beautiful weſt front, loaded with ſtatues, and the legend of St. Guthlac over the door, ſtands neglected and running faſt to ruin. Only the weſtern-moſt lofty noble zigzag arch of the tower remains, which was cloſed up when the reſt, with the choir part, was pulled down; at the eaſt end have been taken up the maſſive oak planks on which the foundation was laid. On the ſouth ſide is an area called the abby-yard, which was defended, during the civil wars, by three baſtions caſt up by the towns-people, and ſtill remaining.

"Ingulphus gives a very particular and affecting account of the fire that deſtroyed this abby in the year 1091, while he was abbot, by the careleſſneſs of the plumbers, at which time they loſt a library of above 700 books, and a curious ſphere or orrery. It was rebuilt in the year 1112 by liberal contributions, under the adminiſtration of Ingulphus's ſucceſſor, Joffrid; but burnt and rebuilt again under Abbot Edward, between 1142 and 1170. The weſt front and turrets, and great part of the nave, which had been blown down, were rebuilt by Abbot Merſke between 1253 and 1281, and the eaſt end was begun anew by his ſucceſſor, Richard Crowland, native of the town. The cloiſters, together with the north and ſouth croſs-aiſles of the choir, and the weſt part of the nave with its aiſle, appear to have been rebuilt in the time of Abbots Overton and Upton by one William de Crowland, maſter of the works. The north aiſle, which had been erected by Abbot Bardeney, was repaired by Abbot Littlington, whoſe rebus

is inſerted in the key-ſtones, together with the name of Aſhby, one of his predeceſſors. Here was buried Waltheof, the great earl of Huntingdon and Northumberland, beheaded by the Conqueror (whoſe neice he married) and after the execution canonized.

" A little to the eaſt was Anchor church houſe, q. d. *Anchorage-houſe*, where Guthlac lived and was buried. An old decayed building on the ſite, with two rooms below and two above, was pulled down about the year 1720. There remains at preſent only the ſite, a ſmall hillock.

" In the fields to the north of this were dug up a number of ſculls, laid together as if after ſome battle. A piece of land, formerly moated, in Portſand, near Doweſdale, ſtill bears the name of Place yard. St. Guthlac's croſs is ſtill remaining between Spalding and Crowland, near Brother-houſe.

" It is truly obſerved by Camden, that in Holland, in Lincolnſhire, and generally in all the fen countries, the churches are fair, and built of ſtone, though the country thereabouts, for many miles, ſcarce affords a pebble.

" The hiſtory of draining theſe fens, by a ſet of gentlemen called *adventurers*; the ſeveral laws for ſecuring and preſerving the banks, and dividing the lands; how they were, by the extraordinary conflux of waters from all the inland counties of England, frequently overflowed, and ſometimes lay under water moſt part of the year; how all the waters in this part of England, which do not run into the Thames, the Trent, or the Severn, fall together into theſe low grounds, and empty themſelves into the ſea by thoſe drains, as through a ſink; and how, by the ſkill of theſe adventurers, and at a prodigious expence, they have cut new channels, and even whole rivers, with particular drains from one river to another, to carry off the great flux of waters when floods or freſhes come down either on one ſide or on the other; and how, notwithſtanding all that hands could do, or art contrive, ſometimes the waters do ſtill prevail, the banks break, and whole levels are overflowed together; all this, and much more that might be ſaid on ſo copious a ſubject, though it would be very uſeful to have it fully and geographically deſcribed, yet it would take up ſo much room, that we cannot think of entering any farther into it, than juſt to mention, that an act of parliament was paſſed, to enable the adventurers, owners, and proprietors of the taxable lands, and the owners and proprietors of the free lands in Deeping Fen, Pinchbeck, and Spalding South Fen, Therlby Fen, Bourn South Fen, and Crowland Fen, &c. in the county of Lincoln, containing in the whole about 30,000 acres, to raiſe a competent ſum for the more effectual draining and future preſervation of the ſaid fens, according to their agreement in that behalf, dated February 23, 1737, and to carry the ſaid agreement into execution.

" We ſhall only obſerve further, that Sir John Heathcote, Bart. made ſo good a progreſs in draining 366 acres of the Therlby Fen paſtures, belonging to him, that he was particularly exempted from paying toward the ſums levied upon others by this act.

" The Fens of Lincolnſhire are of the ſame kind with, and contiguous to, thoſe in the iſle of Ely, in the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon.

" Many

" Many are the methods of draining theſe levels, throwing off the water by mills and engines, and cultivating the grounds in an unuſual manner.

" Here are ſome wonderful engines for throwing up water, and ſuch as are not to be ſeen any-where elſe; whereof one in particular threw up (as they aſſured us) 1200 tons of water in half an hour, and goes by wind-ſails, 12 wings or ſails to a mill.

" Hemp is planted here in great quantities, particularly on the Norfolk and Cambridge ſides of the Fens, as about Wiſbech, Wells, and ſeveral other places.

" Here is a particular trade carried on with London, which is nowhere elſe practiſed in the whole kingdom, that I have met with, or heard of, viz. for carrying fiſh alive by land carriage. This they do by carrying great butts filled with water in waggons, as the carriers draw other goods. The butts have a little ſquare flap inſtead of a bung, about 10, 12, or 14 inches ſquare, which, being opened, gives air to the fiſh; and every night, when they come to the inn, they draw off the water, and let more freſh and ſweet water run into them again. In theſe carriages they chiefly carry tench and pike, perch and eels, but eſpecially the two former, of which here are ſome of the largeſt in England." P. 80.

This publication abounds with many curious anecdotes, incidentally introduced in their proper places, which will be very entertaining to the traveller. The author has read with diligence, and ſelected with judgment; his volumes will have the place which they deſerve in Engliſh libraries, to which however they would have been ſtill better entitled, if a map had been prefixed to each volume. The paper is but indifferent, but the type is unexceptionable. To each book an Index is added; and there ſeems, on the whole, as to the plan, no defect or omiſſion which merits particular animadverſion. We notice, indeed, ſeveral miſtakes in the Index, which the author will do well to correct in the future editions of his work.

The errors of the preſs alſo, in the body of the work, are ſomewhat too numerous. See, in particular, vol. iii. p. 227, at the bottom, where ſomething material appears to have been omitted. Vol. v. Earls Colne, p. 212, exhibits ſome great blunder. " Three miles eaſt from Halſted is Earls Coln, ſo inſcription in Latin," &c. Theſe however, and ſimilar inaccuracies, we know to be unavoidable in any work of great length.

ART.

ART. V. *Etymologicon Magnum; or, an Univerſal Etymological Dictionary, &c.*

(Concluded from p. 233.)

IT will not be neceſſary for us to go into much more detail reſpecting the plan of this work, of which we gave ſo careful, and, we believe, ſo clear and juſt an analyſis, in our Review for September (p. 255). We have, however, ſome primary and ſome collateral matters to obſerve, which we ſhall diſpatch in the preſent article.

We have already mentioned (p. 228) that this author conſiders conſonants as *the only elementary and radically ſignificant parts of words*, and that this is a fundamental part of his etymological ſyſtem. He was already employed, he informs us, "in this train of ideas, on the importance of Conſonants and the inutility of Vowels, in determining the Radicals of words," when he began the ſtudy of the Eaſtern languages. Here undoubtedly he would find, as he declares, a ſurpriſing confirmation of his theory; ſince, in thoſe languages, the conſonants only are noticed, and the vowels are either partly or wholly diſregarded*, at leaſt, in writing. The exiſtence of this practice of omitting the vowels, in any country whatſoever, is certainly a ſtrong confirmation of the doctrine of the ſuperior importance of the conſonants; and the prevalence of it through ſo large a part of the globe, and for ſo many centuries, adds prodigious force to the opinion. We obſerve that Mr. Henſhall alſo has taken it up in his compariſon of the Saxon language with the Engliſh†. Suppoſing then we were to grant this principle, which ſeems indeed to have ſome good foundation, ſtill we ſhould not build upon it as Mr. Whiter has built. Inſtead of ſuppoſing (which ſeems to us a moſt ſingular fancy) that certain combinations of conſonants have a natural connection, in the mind of man, with certain ideas, we ſhould conceive rather, that theſe combinations were originally formed in the primitive language of the world, arbitrarily perhaps at firſt; but that afterwards having

* Introd. p. xvii.

† He ſays, "The attentive reader muſt have obſerved, that the ſame Saxon word is frequently ſpelt in a different manner, even in a few lines; and that, in our reading, *we have almoſt totally diſregarded the Vowels.*" *Saxon and Engliſh Languages reciprocally Illuſtrative*, p. 51.

been

been once combined, they continued their union under all the ramifications of derivation, in the diſperſion and colonization of men. This ſeems poſſible, the other not. This, indeed, is the idea at which we hinted in the cloſe of our former article on this work, when we gave a kind of promiſe to ſhow "how the author might have given to his ſyſtem a more ſtable foundation, and on what foundation it muſt ultimately reſt, ſhould it be found to have ſome connection with the truth."

On this notion then let us be permitted a little to expatiate. That the primitive language was the Biblical Hebrew is an opinion held and well ſupported by many learned men, whoſe names it is unneceſſary to quote. One of the lateſt was Dr. Fitzgerald, in his work on that language publiſhed in 1796*. Many have alſo thought†, that the firſt language was not invented by man, but the immediate gift of God. Let us take the ſtatement of this opinion from an author often cited (and, what is extraordinary, with reſpect) by Mr. Whiter, the learned Mr. Parkhurſt‡.

"It appears evident *from the Moſaic account* of the original foundation of man, that *Language was the immediate gift of God to Adam*, or that God himſelf either taught our firſt parent to ſpeak, or, which comes to the ſame thing, inſpired him with language. And the language thus communicated to the firſt man was, notwithſtanding the objections of ancient or modern cavillers, no other (I mean *as to the main ſtructure of it*) than that Hebrew which Moſes wrote. Elſe what meaneth the inſpired hiſtorian when he ſaith, Gen. ii. 19, *Whatſoever Adam called every living creature, that* (there is nothing in the Heb. for *was*) *the name thereof?* And the names of *Adam, Eve, Cain, Abel, Seth, Noah*, &c. with their etymological reaſons, are as truly Hebrew as thoſe of *Peleg, Abraham, Sarah, Iſaac, Jacob, Levi, Moſes, Joſhua*, or even as *David, Solomon*, (Heb. *Shelemah*) *Iſaiah*, and *Malachi*. And whatever difficulty there may be in explaining this or that, or a few particular words in Hebrew, yet it will be demonſtratively evident to any one who will attentively examine the ſubject, that *the Hebrew language is ideal*§, or that from a certain, and that no great number of primitive and apparently arbitrary words, called Roots, and uſually expreſſive of ſome *idea or notion taken from nature*, i. e. from the external objects around us, or from our own conſtitutions, by our ſenſes and feelings, all the other words of that tongue are derived or grammatically formed; and that *wherever the radical letters are the ſame, the*

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* See our 14th vol. p. 258.

† Among them Warburton. See his works, 4to. vol. ii. p. 676.

‡ Preface to Lexicon, third edition, p. iv.

§ Warburton treats this notion as Hutchinſonian reverie; but the prevalence of the ſignification of the root in derivative Hebrew words is matter of fact.

leading

leading idea or notion runs through all the deflexions of the word, however numerous or diverſified; due allowance being made for ſuch radical letters as are dropped, and conſequently are to be ſupplied by the rules of grammar. Indeed I believe that many other languages, not only the Greek and Latin, but even our own, and the reſt which are now ſpoken in Europe, might, notwithſtanding their apparent confuſion, be, by perſons properly qualified, reduced to their primitive Roots."

This, ſurely, is a much more rational foundation for the origin and derivation of words than Mr. Whiter's notion of the ſavage and his original exclamations, and the opinion that certain ſignifications are in ſome way, no one knows how, connected with certain letters, as CB. CV. &c. In conformity with this idea, let us turn to one of thoſe languages which Mr. Whiter has neglected, the language of Otaheite. In this we are readily helped to an example by a curious paper extant in the 8th volume of the Archæologia, p. 81. It is written by the Rev. G. H. Glaſſe, rector of Hanwell*, and profeſſes to treat "on the affinity of certain words in the language of the Sandwich and Friendly Iſles, in the Pacific Ocean, with the Hebrew." The words here exemplified, however, are only two, *Taboo* and *Mattee*. Whether the learned and worthy author has ſince further continued his reſearches on this ſubject, we are not informed, but ſhould be pleaſed to learn that he has purſued them. The word *taboo*, which is known to be uſed by thoſe iſlanders, to expreſs any thing *forbidden*, or not to be touched, he compares with the Hebrew תעבה *Taooba;* this word is rendered in our verſion *an abomination*. Thus, Geneſis xliii.† 32, to eat bread with the Hebrews was *Taooba* or *Taboo*, or an abomination to the Egyptians. So the occupation of a ſhepherd was *Taoobath* (the ſame noun in *regimine*) to the Egyptians. Gen. xlvi. 34.—The ſame is illuſtrated in the paper by other paſſages. The other word adduced for this purpoſe, but on which little is ſaid, is מת *Mat*, which in the ſenſe of *dead* is to be traced in ſeveral languages, and among them is the *Mattee* of the Southern Iſlanders. "If," ſays the writer of this paper, "there was a time, when all the inhabitants of the world ſpoke Hebrew, then we are juſtified in our attempts at tracing to that primary ſource any word in any language ſpoken on the habitable globe." And he ſtates afterwards his

* In the title to the paper he is erroneouſly called Dr. Glaſſe; but as the paper is ſigned G. H. Glaſſe, there can be no doubt that the real author is the ſon, Mr. Glaſſe, not his father, Dr. G. whoſe name is Samuel.

† Printed lxiii. in the Archæol.

full

full perſuaſion, that ſuch reſearches "will terminate in new diſcoveries of the connection between the language of every kingdom upon earth, with that preſumed to have been ſpoken by Adam and Noah." Bold as this conjecture may appear, few will heſitate, we conceive, to decide that it carries with it more reaſon and probability than the arbitrary derivations of Mr. Whiter, from ſome unknown attempts of primitive ſavages, which, according to the faireſt interpretations of Scripture, never could have exiſtence. His principle, of the ſuperior importance of conſonants to vowels, may at the ſame time remain untouched, and the learned world will be undoubtedly obliged to him for having ſo far purſued it.

To return to the ſyſtem of Mr. Whiter. This whole book then, of 507 pages in quarto, beſides Introduction and Index, is written to exemplify and illuſtrate the ſuppoſed power of the conſonants CB, and all thoſe combinations which he conſiders as equivalent.

"If it ſhould be aſked," he ſays, "why I have choſen to commence my work with an illuſtration of the *Element* CB, I muſt anſwer, that my enquiries into the ſubject of languages were firſt excited by conſidering the force of this element; and I have accordingly conducted the mind of the reader through the ſame train of ideas, in which I was myſelf originally occupied." P. xxxiv.

This anſwer is ſatisfactory and ſufficient. The book then opens with a general view of the leading ſenſes of this ſuppoſed *element*, which it will be fair to lay before our readers.

"C B, C F, C P, C V.

G { B, F, P, V } K { F, B, P, V }

"To be hollow—to contain—comprehend—infold—encloſe—confine—retain—hold—to collect or bring together—to contract—to poſſeſs or take into poſſeſſion, &c. &c. &c.

"*Hence, 1ſt. Names of garments—veſſels—encloſures of any kind for the purpoſes of reſt—ſafety—habitation—convenience*, &c. &c. &c.

2dly. To hold—contain—to collect or bring together—poſſeſs or take into poſſeſſion in ABUNDANCE—*with* DESIGN, POWER *or* EFFECT; *To catch at any thing frequently or eagerly—to hold forcibly—ſeize vehemently. Hence words expreſſing plenty—riches—deſire: Terms for inſtruments holding or held, with their uſes and properties: Names of animals diſtinguiſhed by their eager and ravenous mode of taking their food or ſeizing on their prey.*

"*3dly. To have the* POWER *of holding or containing*, &c.—*to ſwell out—to be prominent—convex or concave—bowing, bending:—To be raiſed high—to be eminent—the top—the head.*" P. 1.

We have already ſuggeſted that this author poſſeſſes in a ſurpriſing degree (in common with a more celebrated writer, whom he not very liberally inſults) the talent of bringing together unexpected illuſtrations, and of perſuading his reader, for the time, of things which, on reflection, the mind cannot poſſibly admit. This power would be exemplified in almoſt any ſpecimen we could take of his etymological labour, but the following ſeems particularly calculated to place it in a ſtrong light.

" The origin of that great race of words, which belong to this Radical*, and which are to be found in every language, has hitherto been enveloped in the moſt profound darkneſs, without a ſingle ray to direct us in our wanderings.

ZM } DM, TM, SM.
ZMN } DMN, TMN, SMN.

" This myſtery however will vaniſh, when the reader learns that ZM and ZMN, or when reſolved into D, T or S, DM, TM, SM, DMN, TMN, SMN, ſignifies the EARTH. In Perſian ZUMEEN—ZEMIN or ZUME—ZEMI, is " the Earth, ground, ſoil, a region, country." It is the appropriate and familiar term for the EARTH in that language; and we find the ſame Element uſed in the name of the *Earth* in the *Livonic* (SUMMES)—*Dalmatian*—*Croatian*, &c. &c. (See the *Oratio Dominica* πολυγλωττ, pag. 40, &c. ed. 1736.) In the modern Ruſſian likewiſe ZEMA is the appropriate and familiar term for the *Earth*. We perceive that the ſimpler form is ZM; as ZEMI and the compound ZMN, ZEMIN. In the Gipſey, it appears under its ſimpler form TEM; which anſwers to the Latin *Rus*—the *Country*. Mr. Bryant has confounded this Gipſey term by adding to it ſome other word: " A country, *Bittutheim*." We perceive however THEIM belonging to the compound. *Bitta* means in Gipſey *ſmall—little;* and *Bittu theim* perhaps is a *piece* of land—a *diſtrict*—a *country*. In the collection of Gipſey terms to be found in Grellman, ZEMIN is the Hindoo word for the *Earth*. The reader will be pleaſed, I imagine, when he caſts his eyes on the Latin language, and contemplates the words belonging to this idea: SEMEN—SEMINO he will inſtantly acknowledge. Even the Etymologiſts will direct us from the Greek TEM*enos* to the Latin TEM*plum*. The BL or the PL denotes in every language an enclosure—*villa*—*vallum*—*palus* (*paling*) &c. &c. It is curious that in our own language the Element PL ſtill exiſts repreſenting a ſacred enclosure—" the *pale* of the Church." As *Seco* and *Temno* (Τεμνω) belong to *Sekos* (σηκος) and *Temenos*; ſo we have DEMO belonging to TEM—DEMOS (Δημος) or ZEMY. DEMO ſignifies to *cut off* or *ſeparate* a *portion* from the *whole*—" *partem ſolido demere* de die." SUMO is *Demo* under another form. The Commentators on Plautus will inform us that SUMO is a parallel term to *cenſeo*—a word which peculiarly relates to the *apportioning—aſſigning—chooſing* (taking a

* It is not very clear what radical is here meant, but apparently the DM in *Demos*. *Rev.*

part

part from a whole.) *Sumere* (ſays Pareus) "Militare verbum eſt *eligere ex omni numero* militum quos in militiam aſcribas." In the Latin TERMINus we again ſee the *Temenos* and the *Zemin*; and in the Greek TERMa (τερμα)—The Engliſh TERM (a boundary) we perceive the *Zemi*. From this material ſenſe of TERM, as a boundary, we have the abſtract meaning of TERM—a *word*; that, which *defines—marks—ſignifies* or *expreſſes*; and thus it is that the language of Grammarians—Logicians, &c. &c. is formed from objects, which appear to an ordinary obſerver moſt remote from the purpoſe. To a ſimilar idea muſt be referred the Greek SEMAINO (Σημαινω, ſigno, noto) and SEMA (Σημα, ſignum, nota)—words originally expreſſing the *marks* or the *boundaries of land*. The Etymologiſts derive theſe words from Σειω, agito. The reader will not doubt the truth of my derivation when he reads the following curious article in Mr. Richardſon's Dictionary: "SAMAN, a *boundary*, a *limit*, a place where any *ſign* or *mark* is placed to diſtinguiſh one *territory* from another." In the Engliſh word, DAM, the confining mound of *Earth*, we trace the ſame idea under a different form; and the reader may now make his choice between Δη—μητηρ (Δη pro Γη) or ΔΗΜ—μητηρ, in the name for the Goddeſs of the *Earth*: He will however inſtantly acknowledge the origin of the Engliſh TEEM.

"Common Mother, thou:
Whoſe womb unmeaſurable, and infinite breaſt,
TEEMS and feeds all; whoſe ſelf-ſame mettle,
Whereof thy proud child, arrogant *Man*, is puff'd,
Engenders the black toad, and adder blue,
The gilded newt, and eyeleſs venom'd worm,
With all the abhorred births below criſp Heaven,
Whereon Hyperion's quickening fire doth ſhine."
(Timon of Athens, a. 4. f. 3.)

This name for the "Common *Mother*" of all things we may well ſuppoſe would ſupply the appropriate word for *Mother*, as it relates to peculiar objects. Thus DAME is the venerable *Mother* of the *Family*; and DAM is the mother of brute animals; which again is applied under the ſame form to the Mother of human creatures—Grand-DAM. We may likewiſe well imagine that the primæval name of *Man*—this offſpring of the *Earth*, would be derived from an idea, which referred to the original ſource of his exiſtence. This child of the *TEM* or the *DAM* was called A-DAM. "And the Lord God formed *Man* (A-DM אדם) of the duſt of the *ground*." (A-DM-H ארמה) We now ſee that (TM—DM) *TEM* or *DEM* was the name for the *Earth* in the language of Paradiſe. It might be allowed us perhaps on this occaſion to ſuſpend for a few moments the tenor of our reſearches; and we might be edified by a train of reflexions, which may at once repreſs the pride of pompous learning, and encourage the exertions of the humble though ardent enquirer; who ſearches abroad for truth, wherever it can be found; and who believes that activity may perform, what ſtrength has not accompliſhed. This important name of the primæval world—ADAM, which, in ſuch remote ages and diſtant nations has been the theme of perpetual diſcuſſion:—Even this word,

after all the reſearches of the moſt profound Rabbies and learned Theologues, is now, I imagine, for the firſt time rightly conceived and juſtly explained. The moſt general opinion has been, that *Adam* is derived from ADMH (אדמה) *red Earth*, becauſe (according to Joſephus) the true virgin Earth is of this colour. Thoſe, who derive it from the formative A and root DM (דמה) which ſignifies "to liken or compare," deduce it from the idea that Man was made in the *likeneſs* of God! They are totally ignorant that TM or DM, in its ſimpler form, is the name of the *Earth*. The A is intenſive, and A-DAM means the *DAM*—the DEM-*as* (Δεμας, corpus)—the *Form*—the *Being*. The effect of this name for *Man* is to be traced in every language, with which I am acquainted. In Sanſcrit ADIM meant the *firſt*; and I ſtrongly ſuſpect that their name for a *Huſband* SWAAMEE, is the ſimpler form of DAM—the original name for *Man*. It occurs in the *Mohaa Bhaarot*, or Great War, the great Epic Poem of India.

"SWAAMEE boneetar potee, SWAAMEE boneetaar gotee."

"The huſband is the Lord of the Wife; the Huſband is the guide of the Wife." (See Mr. Halhed's Bengal Gram. p. 54.) In theſe few Sanſcrit words, no leſs than three are found moſt familiar to our ears: BHaaRot—WAR; POTee—POTent; GOTee—GuiDe; BONeetar—VeNus. BN is the appropriate and familiar name for *Woman* in the Dialects of the Celtic.—We ſhall not wonder that the idea of *ſhape—form* or *likeneſs* ſhould be derived from the plaſtic materials of the *Earth*. We inſtantly ſee the coincidence of *Mould* (the ſubſtance of the Earth) and *Mould*, form or figure; and it might eaſily be proved that *Form* is itſelf derived from the ſame ſource. The Hebrew Lexicographers have ſeen nothing of all this; though DMN (דמן) which ſignifies *Dung* follows next in order to DM (דמה) "to liken or compare;" which might have been interpreted with the true metaphor, "to *mould* into a likeneſs." P. 201.

The reader will of courſe perceive that, before he can admit all this ſpeculation (for ſuch in truth it is, though the author profeſſes to deal only in facts) he muſt be prepared to allow, that ZM. DM. TM. SM. are perfectly equivalent, and that an N ſubjoined to each pair makes no difference; and that all theſe are nearly allied to CR, and that to CB. But all this is very inconceivable: and, with ſuch a multiplicity of changes as are thus admitted, no wonder if a vaſt variety of words may be brought together. The author is ſo eager to find his radicals on every occaſion, that he will even be contented to meet them in the oblique caſe of a noun, or the added termination of a diminitive. Thus he finds MN in *HoMiNis*, though it is not in *Homo*, and CL in *teſtiCuLus*. If this be not riding an hypotheſis to death, it is difficult to ſay what can be ſo termed. The reader who ſees theſe things, and ſome even in the ſpecimen we have quoted, and the various objections we have made to other parts, will, we doubt not, be as much ſurpriſed

as

as we have been, at the high tone of diſcovery which this author on many occaſions aſſumes. He is no where more magnificent than in the concluding paragraphs of his various ſections, of which the enſuing quotation will afford an apt example.

"In the ſucceeding ſection I ſhall engage in a more arduous taſk; and labour to unravel a ſubject, which, without a due ſpirit of inveſtigation, at once patient and ardent, will elude our ſearch and mock our enquiries. I ſhall endeavour to illuſtrate a great race of words, which are to be found in every language, conveying the idea of what is *high —eminent* or *exalted;* as it relates to a BEING inveſted with *ſuperior* powers of reaſon and of action. It is a theme, which, if I do not deceive myſelf, will ſupply us with an ample and a fertile ſubject of intereſting diſcuſſion. It will lead us into trains of thought, as yet totally unexplored; and develope thoſe myſteries in language, which are at preſent either clouded by doubts or buried in the profoundeſt obſcurity. I muſt again be permitted to repeat and to urge, that as we advance forward in theſe ſpeculations, the nature of the *Human Mind* will become more fully unfolded, and more faithfully exhibited. As we aſcend by ſlow but perſevering ſteps to thoſe higher ſeats and more commanding ſtations in the regions of Knowledge, from which the mind delights to look abroad on the world around it; the clouds vaniſh—the ſcene opens—and the proſpect brightens to our view.—Our conceptions will enlarge, as our ideas are expanded; and while the underſtanding grows enlightened by the contemplation of its own faculties; we ſhall be ſtill more enabled to appreciate—to feel and to enjoy the energies of intellect—the powers of knowledge and the bleſſings of truth.

> "Sed nil dulcius eſt, bene quam munita tenere
> Edita doctrina Sapientum templa ſerena;
> Deſpicere unde queas alios, paſſimque videre
> Errare, atque viam palanteis quærere vitæ." P. 345.

The Temple of Truth has ſeldom been found among theſe *Caſtles in the Air.* The writer of thoſe verſes certainly found it not; and we fancy that very few perſons will expect the diſcovery to be made by the preſent writer; at leaſt, in the courſe of enquiry which is here inſtituted.

We ſhall here take leave of the etymological part of this remarkable volume. We have done no more than the author requires in the concluſion of his Preface. He ſays there, "I expect, and I deſire, a free and full trial of my pretenſions, *at once juſt and ſevere.*" Severe we have never wiſhed to be, certainly never without being completely juſt. We have examined his book with care, and have given an account of it as full as the nature of a periodical work appeared to allow, and as free as the intereſt of Truth ſeemed to us to demand. Our general judgment upon it is, that it is an effort conducted with great ingenuity, and abundant proof of learning, which would have had

had a much better chance of being carried to a ſucceſsful iſſue, had the author been leſs enamoured of his own ideas. Sagacity he has in plenty, coolneſs of judgment ſeems allotted to him in a very ſcanty proportion. The diſcovery for which the world will really be obliged to him is perhaps only this, that vowels are of leſs importance in etymology than they have uſually been thought. But, on the influence of certain combination of conſonants, he muſt be heard with great caution, and under many more reſtrictions than he himſelf has placed.

We cannot, however, quit the book without ſome notice of the author's opinion, always dogmatically, and ſometimes inſolently, announced concerning the genuineneſs of the poems which Chatterton aſcribed to Rowley. Theſe Mr. Whiter ſtrenuouſly maintains to be genuine ancient poems: ſtrenuouſly, but in truth with little ſoundneſs of judgment. A ſtronger proof cannot poſſibly exiſt than appears in his explanation of the word *Barganet*. This Chatterton has interpreted a ſong or ballad; but Mr. W. having found a derivation of it to ſuit one paſſage, contends that Chatterton did not underſtand the word, and conſequently could not be the author of the poems: and this he has the audacity to ſay in a moſt peremptory manner, though in one paſſage out of two where it is found, he is obliged to own that Chatterton's interpretation conveys its real meaning. In the other place alſo, we boldly ſay, it means the ſame. Mr. Whiter indeed contends that it ſignifies "a petty *boggling-haggling* queſtion." But that queſtion, be it what it may, is aſked in a little ballad, and therefore Chatterton knew better than the preſent critic its real meaning. The ballad is this.

> " All-a-boon, Syr Prieſt, all-a-boon,
> Bye yer preeſtſchype now ſaye unto mee,
> Syr Gaufryd the Knyghte, who lyvethe harde bie,
> Whie ſhoulde hee than mee
> Bee more greate,
> Inne honnoure, knyghtehood and eſtate?" P. 364.

How Chatterton found *Barganet* in the ſenſe of a ballad is perfectly plain. It ſtands ſo in one of the gloſſaries to Chaucer, and there he had it, as he had many other things. But Mr. Whiter will have it mean ſomething elſe; and to the palpable abſurdity of its ſignifying in one paſſage a ſong, and in the other a captious queſtion, he is totally blind: blinded, as uſual, by the glare of his own imagination. On this worthy ſubject obſerve, reader, how modeſtly he triumphs!

" Thoſe, who are ardent in the ſearch of Truth, will, I truſt, be inſtructed and gratified by this endeavour to elucidate a controverted queſtion; and I ſhall gladly leave the ſupporters of an oppoſite principle to the quiet enjoyment of their own hypotheſis. Still however I might

might venture to obſerve, for the benefit of that race of diſputants, *who form or rather maintain opinions* on ſubjects like theſe; that the buſineſs of Criticiſm was once conſidered as an ART, which muſt be learnt, before it can be practiſed; and that our deciſions on the meaning of ancient words might perchance be ſometimes enlightened by a knowledge of Ancient Language." P. 367.

Barganette. (Rowley.) A captious queſtion.

Barganette. (Rowley.) A *War* Song.

Whoever reads this paſſage will certainly not think the writer of it ſeverely treated in being anſwered without ceremony. His other digreſſions on Rowley amount only to the ſame thing. He fancies he can interpret a word, by his mode of derivation, better than Chatterton;—*ergo*—Chatterton did not write the poems, but Rowley.

Without going into a particular examination of any more paſſages, we ſhall endeavour to ſhow Mr. W. that *criticiſm, as an art*, has been better learned by ſome perſons unknown than by himſelf, and that therefore they have, by his own conceſſion, a better right to practiſe it. Let us remark then, without entering into verbal queſtions of any kind (which have been fully and triumphantly diſcuſſed by Meſſrs. Tyrwhitt, T. Warton, and others) that the belief in the authenticity of the poems attributed to Rowley, as productions of the 15th century, can reſt only upon the groſſeſt and moſt deplorable ignorance of the nature and progreſs of verſification. Whoever has attended to this progreſs, with reſpect to Engliſh verſe, from the time of Chaucer to that of Pope, muſt be ſenſible how very gradual the improvement was; with reſpect to our couplet verſe more particularly, but in a great degree as to all our rhymed meaſures. Blank verſe, of more ſimple conſtruction as to meaſure (though more difficult to ſupport with poetic vigour) more ſpeedily received its perfection. But the heroic couplet (which Mr. Southey calls the *Jews-harp twing-twang**) the moſt difficult to ſuſtain with dignity and variety through a long compoſition, never received the perfection of its refinement and harmony till it came into the hands of Pope. Waller laboured at it, Denham made great efforts, the mighty powers of Dryden ſtruggled at the taſk, and formed, in fact, the full preparation for the higher poliſh of Pope; but the complete and moſt perfect ſtyle and cadence of our heroic verſe, and conſequently of ſtanzas of ſimilar lines, never was given before the compoſitions, and thoſe the later and more finiſhed compoſitions, of that poet appeared. His Art of Criticiſm has many of the aſperities of the

* See Brit. Crit. for September, p. 309.

older

older Time. All our poets, from the firſt to the laſt, wrote occaſionally good and harmonious verſes,—lines of the very beſt conſtruction, but the whole texture was never ſo finiſhed; and twenty lines together of any poet fifty years older, no more reſemble or are comparable to twenty lines from Pope's beſt writings, than an Egyptian idol to a ſtatue of Praxiteles. Roughneſſes and licences intervene, which ſhock the cultivated ear; and the poet, evidently contented to ſurpaſs his predeceſſors, comes into no degree of competition with thoſe who followed him. The ſame has been the caſe in moſt languages, except the Greek; and probably there alſo, but the ruder attempts of Greek writers not being extant, we have nothing but what is finiſhed to peruſe. But, in the Latin language, Ennius, though he produces occaſionally fine and ſonorous verſes, has nothing in the general management of them comparable to the art, poliſh, and delicacy of Virgil: and the early French poets, La Freſnaie-Vauquelin and others, bear exactly a ſimilar proportion to Boileau. It is, in fact, in the nature of things, that a difficult, and very artificial verſification, is no more to be perfected by the efforts of one or two individuals, than the complete civilization of a ſtate is to be achieved by the ſuperior genius or underſtanding of a ſingle barbarian. But what are the pretended poems of Rowley? Moſt manifeſtly the compoſitions of a man whoſe ear had been formed by the beſt verſification of the eighteenth century, and habituated to it; lines uniformly of the beſt conſtruction, and moſt harmonious cadence; and, removing the ſlight diſguiſe of obſolete words, in all reſpects reſembling the correſponding meaſures of the lateſt and moſt poliſhed poets. Mr. Whiter, therefore, who, "from his high temples of learning *looks down* upon the reſt of the world," may ſay what he pleaſes, and may pretend to prove what he thinks proper, by his etymological fancies; but the thing is clearly and abſolutely impoſſible; and they who have at all *ſtudied criticiſm as an art*, muſt know and feel it to be ſo. Not to diſmiſs this queſtion entirely without an example, let us take any twenty lines of the Pſeudo-Rowley, and putting modern words in the place of the antiquated (which is almoſt always practicable*)

* It has been thought, not unreaſonably, from this fact, that the practice of Chatterton was to write his verſes in modern language, and afterwards ſeek out old words of equivalent cadence to fill their place. When practice had given him a ſtore of obſolete words at command, he might do otherwiſe. His imitation conſiſts generally more in words than in ſtyle, though a very little of the latter is now and then caught by him. His *fructuous entendement*, in the firſt Battle of Haſtings, l. 6, is a phraſe borrowed from older writers, and ſeems to have been originally interwoven with his verſe.

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to remove the deception they occaſion, let us enquire what poet could ever have produced ſuch a paſſage, in point of conſtruction and verſification, till Pope and others had taught the art. The ſtanza of heroic lines, in rhyme, which Chatterton generally employs in the character of Rowley, requires all the artifice of conſtruction practiſed in the heroic couplet, and could not be made perfect till that was firſt completed*. We take the opening of the ſecond battle of Haſtings as our example.

O Truth, immortal daughter of the ſkies,
Too little known to writers of theſe days,
Teach me, fair ſaint, thy paſſing worth to prize,
To blame a friend, and give a foe his praiſe.
The fickle moon, bedeck'd with ſilver rays,
Leading a train of ſtars of feeble light,
With look benign the world below ſurveys,
The world, that fancied not it could be night.
With armour deck'd with human ſlaughter dyed
She ſees king Harold ſtand, fair England's curſe and praiſe.

With ale and cyder drunk his ſoldiers lay
Here was a hind beſide a baron ſpread,
Sad keeping of their leader's natal day!
This ev'n in drink, to-morrow with the dead!
Through ev'ry troop diſorder rear'd her head,
Dancing and frolic was their only theme;
Sad doom was their's, who left this eaſy bed,
And wak'd in torments from ſo ſweet a dream.
Duke William's men, of coming death afraid,
All night to the great God, for ſuccour aſk'd and pray'd.

On theſe lines we ſhall make no comment. To thoſe who have ears they ſpeak for themſelves, and ſpeak directly in contradiction of Mr. Whiter's pretended proofs.

Let us then, at length, take leave of his work; ſubjoining only this obſervation. To ſome it may appear, and perhaps to the author himſelf, that occaſionally we have ſpoken with a ſeverity which denotes particular hoſtility. This we poſitively deny. The author is ſcarcely known to us by ſight, and certainly neither liked nor diſliked as a private individual. To his work we have ſtudiouſly endeavoured to give the moſt candid conſideration, and we firmly believe that we have ſucceeded in that

* Spenſer and Fairfax, the great improvers of the heroic ſtanza, have never any thing of that general poliſh which pervades the ſtanzas of the *Pſeudo-Rowley*. It would be quite as probable that Rowley could write the language of the preſent day, as the ſtyle and verſification; ſo that Chatterton did leſs than half his work, in copying the words of early writers.

endeavour. But there is a degree of inſolence in writing, which the more candid a man is the leſs he can bear to ſee. What liberal man ever read ſome parts of Warburton's writings without ſtrong indignation? Or could have oppoſed them without ſome aſperity? Of the ſpirit of Warburton this writer poſſeſſes much;—of his talents, perhaps ſome, but undoubtedly an inferior portion: and the world may be aſſured, and he alſo, ſhould he condeſcend to trouble himſelf about it, that if he had ſhown leſs haughty confidence in himſelf, and leſs arrogance towards others, we ſhould have oppoſed his opinions with a more ſcrupulous delicacy, and with leſs, or rather without any, diſpoſition to reprove.

ART. VI. *Facts and Obſervations, tending to ſhow the Practicability and Advantage, to the Individual and the Nation, of producing in the Britiſh Iſles Clothing-Wool equal to that of Spain: together with ſome Hints towards the Management of fine-woolled Sheep. By Caleb Hillier Parry, M. D. F. R. S. Member of the Royal College of Phyſicians of London, and of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh; One of the Phyſicians of the Bath General Hoſpital, and Phyſician to the Caſualty Hoſpital and Puerperal Charity in that City.* 4to. 93 pp. 4s. Cadell and Davies. 1800.

THE account here given by Dr. P. deſerves great attention from all well-wiſhers to the proſperity of our country. He propoſed to inveſtigate, by experiment, the practicability of producing, in Great Britain, wool as proper for the manufacture of ſuperfine cloths, of different deſcriptions, as that of Spain; and what benefits may probably ariſe to the farmer, and the nation in general, from the cultivation of a fine-woolled breed of ſheep. (p. 2.) The firſt of theſe points was ſuggeſted by his Majeſty's patriotic attempt (which ſoon after happily ſucceeded) to introduce into this country the fineſt woolled Spaniſh breed.

The breed of Engliſh ſheep, choſen as the baſis of an attempt to improve Britiſh wool by an admixture of Spaniſh blood, was the Ryeland, a particular ſort of Herefordſhire ſheep. In 1792, four ewes were ſent

"to the Spaniſh ram belonging to the Agricultural Society at Bath, at the Earl of Aileſbury's, and two to that of the late Earl Bathurſt; both given by the King. One of theſe ewes was ſtolen while with lamb, ſo that there were only five left as the baſis of this experiment.

In the year 1793, I was allowed to ſend only four ewes to Lord Aileſbury's ram. In the following year, the late Marquis of Bath was ſo good as to permit me to ſend four ewes to one of his rams, which had alſo been preſented by his Majeſty; and I had again the liberty of ſending ſix to that of Earl Bathurſt. In 1795, I had the privilege of uſing the Society's ram, at Mr. Billingſley's, to a ſmall number of my ewes. The next year the Society depoſited one of their rams with me. He died the following ſummer; but his place was ſupplied by a much finer in every reſpect, obligingly ſent me by the preſent Marquis of Bath, and which he has ever ſince permitted me to retain. This ram is now old; and, in conſequence of an accident within theſe few days, I have ſome doubts whether I can reaſonably expect his ſervices even for the preſent ſeaſon. From this ſtatement it appears how ſlow my progreſs in the experiment muſt have been till the four laſt years, during which I have been able to employ a large number of ewes. It appears alſo, that the quality of wool in my flock muſt greatly vary; and as I have generally made it a rule not to put the ewe lambs to the ram, it is probable that the fineſt of my ſheep have not more than five croſſes of the Spaniſh blood." P. 3.

Here we ſhall introduce the Doctor's caution, delivered at p. 92 (which he might himſelf have more conveniently introduced in this place) that not *one or two* croſſes only, but *five* at leaſt, are neceſſary to the production of fine wool.

Dr. P. having "detailed the qualities of oilineſs, length of ſtaple, uniformity, and quantity of wool in ſheep derived from the Spaniſh race," proceeds to the queſtion, whether the wool of ſuch ſheep "be defective in fineneſs, or fitneſs for making the beſt cloth or caſſimere*; and whether this eſſential property depend on certain circumſtances of climate or management, which it is wholly out of our power to obtain?" P. 9.

Doctor P. then undertakes to anſwer the ſingle argument on this ſubject, drawn from *experience*.

"It was ſurely impoſſible for any one, who was at all practically acquainted with this ſubject, to avoid ſmiling at the grave confidence with which different gentlemen pronounced before the Committee of the Houſe of Commons, without any reſtriction or qualification, that the rich food of incloſures had made ſheep bear coarſer wool. If I am aſked, whether I do not reſpect the evidence of theſe gentlemen, ſo well informed as they muſt have been on theſe points on which they were examined; I anſwer, "Yes,—as manufacturers, which they were, I greatly reſpect them: as agriculturiſts, which they were not, I reſpect them not a ſtraw." And had it occurred to any member of that honourable Houſe to have aſked them one ſimple queſtion, "Do you aſſert this conſequence from your own perſonal knowledge, as a breeder or ſtudier of ſheep?" I am perſuaded, that the anſwer would have proved the juſtice of this diſtinction. That they were perfectly acquainted with the difference between coarſe and fine wool (when waſhed—but not before) I have no doubt; but I ſhall not believe, becauſe

* Uſually written *kerſeymere*. *Rev.*

experience

experience has convinced me to the contrary, that they had any knowledge of the means employed by Nature to produce that difference." P. 10.

Many civil things are then ſaid concerning the body of clothiers, Lord Sheffield, the Rev. A. Young, and Dr. Anderſon, with quotations from Annals of Agriculture. But let us paſs by authorities, and come to facts.

" As to myſelf, I would wiſh to aſſert nothing but what appears to me either demonſtrable, or, at leaſt, highly probable; and I conceive myſelf authorized to conclude from actual facts, which will be hereafter related, that the nature of the food, whether hay, graſs, chicory, Scotch cabbage, or oil cake, in indefinite proportions, given ſo as to maintain a certain quantity of fleſh, makes no obvious difference in the fineneſs of the wool. In other words, if an acre of cabbages ſhall keep for a given time fifty ſheep, in the ſame uſually good order as an acre of common keeps two ſheep, the wool of the former number ſo kept, will, ſo far as theſe circumſtances operate, be as fine as that of the latter." P. 17.

Dr. P. next conſiders, " what change is produced on the wool of any given ſpecies of ſheep by the influence of climate." P. 18. The common notion, that wool cannot exiſt on ſheep in tropical climates, but is ſoon converted into hair, is ſatisfactorily refuted. A diſcovery, by Sir Joſeph Banks, is related in his own words, of a ſheep brought from Jamaica which was ſuppoſed to carry no wool, but a particular kind of hair; which actually was found to carry two thirds of very fine wool, remarkably ſoft, and finer than the beſt Spaniſh.

Having taken this " general view of thoſe cauſes which are conſidered as influencing the quality of wool," Dr. P. " next examines into the circumſtances which are ſuppoſed to be eſſential to the production of the fineſt piles." P. 22. The annual journies taken by one ſort of Spaniſh ſheep called Traſhumantes, or Travellers, are denied to be the cauſe of their fine wool; and it is contended, that they are bred eſſentially different from the Eſtantes, or ſtationary ſheep. The latter are not permitted to travel, becauſe they *are* coarſe; and do become coarſe for want of travelling.

The author's next enquiry is, concerning " the actual reſults of the attempts to cultivate the Spaniſh breed of ſheep out of Spain." P. 25. In Sweden, France, Holland, and at the Cape of Good Hope, " the Spaniſh breed of ſheep has, to this time, through many generations, maintained the fineneſs of its wool." P. 26. The trials in England are then attended to. It is juſtly acknowledged, that to the King's

" patriotic care this country will be indebted for every benefit which it may derive from the growth of fine wool."—" According to Lord

Lord Sheffield, the wool of the Spaniſh breed, which had been nineteen years from Spain, and two years in his park in Suſſex, retained its quality ſo well, that it appeared as perfect as the generality of ſamples he had ſeen from Spain." P. 29.—" Having examined the reſults of the trials made by others to introduce the Spaniſh blood, Dr. P. is prepared to communicate thoſe of his own;"—" and here I muſt beg the reader once more to conſider and carry in his mind thoſe requiſites for fine wool inſiſted on by Mr. Williams and others, ſuch as change of place, extent of paſture, and fineneſs of feed, in order that he may contraſt them with the very defective management of my flock. The whole extent of the land which I occupy is leſs than ſixty acres; and the largeſt incloſure is fourteen acres and an half; the ſmalleſt ones being each of not more than three, five, ſeven, or nine acres. Almoſt all of it is very much expoſed to the influence of the ſun and weather; and the ſheep have been diſpoſed on it at different ſeaſons, merely with reference to their ſecurity and food, and the dryneſs of the ſoil. No particular care has been taken of them in the winter; and none of them have ever been houſed, except the ewes for two or three nights after lambing, if the weather has been ſevere. My land is ſucceſſively manured with ſtable dung, coal aſhes, and other ſoil, and by folding. The greateſt part of it produces good crops of graſs; and at leaſt half of it is naturally coarſe and rich. The fatting ſheep, as is uſual, have had better keep than the ſtore ſheep; and the rams and lambs have generally gone with the former, except in ramming time. In the ſpring and ſummer of 1799, they were chiefly ſupported on wild endive and cabbages; they have always had Scotch cabbages and hay in the autumn, winter, and ſpring; and laſt winter, were wholly fed on hay, Scotch cabbages, and ground oil-cake. After this ſtatement, I beg leave to aſk any impartial perſon, whether a worſe treatment of ſheep for my purpoſe could poſſibly have been deviſed; and whether, if the theory of Mr. Williams, and others thinking with him, be founded to the extent which they aſſume, it muſt not inevitably follow that my wool is coarſe, and rough, and intractable, and incapable of making ſuperfine cloth or caſſimere. This muſt be the theory. What is the fact? That, on the contrary, it is peculiarly fine, and ſmooth, and yielding; and that it poſſeſſes all the qualities of the beſt wool from Spain." P. 29.

Dr. P. then ſpeaks of the " actual application of the wool of this breed of ſheep to the manufacture of cloth and caſſimere" (p. 32) which appears to have carried away the prize from the fineſt Ryeland, and to have equalled the beſt Spaniſh wool:

" I have thus, I truſt, ſufficiently proved from actual facts the practicability of producing in England, from a croſs of Ryeland ewes with Spaniſh rams, and without the intervention of a ſingle Spaniſh ewe, wool equal to the fineſt which is imported from Spain; and this, under the indiſcriminate uſe of the coarſeſt food, in ſmall incloſures, without houſing, or any other management than what is common to the hardieſt and moſt ordinary of our ſheep." P. 36.

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We come now to the main point, to that which alone will call forth the exertions of farmers; namely, "the *advantages* which may ariſe to the *farmer*, from this fine-woolled breed of ſheep." P. 38. An accurate comparative experiment on this queſtion ſeems yet to be wanting; but Dr. P. urges the ſuperior flavour and price of his breed; he gives up at preſent the point of their *beauty;* but contends that time, and a due ſelection, will undoubtedly accompliſh this matter alſo. In anſwer to the objection, that theſe ſheep are too ſmall, he obſerves, that the profit in fleſh and wool, on the ſame original value of carcaſe, appears from experiments to be in favour of the ſmalleſt breed. Of this breed (Dr. Parry's) the rams live very peaceably together, and the flock is more eaſily confined; they ſeem to be healthy, free from rot, ſcab, &c. and very few have died. They will live hard, and bear well, without ſhelter, the inclemency of the ſeaſons.

At pp. 51, 52, the profit of this Spaniſh breed is ſhown by a compariſon to be, from the fleece only, "more than treble the profit of the Engliſh ſheep on the ſame land" (p. 52) excluſive of any allowance for improvement of the carcaſe.

Dr. P. then conſiders, "what advantages may reſult to the nation at large from the introduction of the Spaniſh breed of ſheep." P. 52. On this point we muſt refer to the book itſelf; and haſten to conclude our account, already too far extended, paſſing by ſuch information as the author draws from the "general views of the agriculture of the ſeveral counties of England," which are (moſt of them) of all authorities, the worſt that could be produced.

Dr. P. now ſtates the only objection to the introduction of this Spaniſh breed of ſheep; which is, "the difficulty of obtaining the value for the wool; a moſt ſerious objection, when it is conſidered, that the promiſed ſuperiority of profit in this breed is from its wool only." P. 64. The methods of counteracting the ſubſiſting prepoſſeſſions againſt it are four; 1ſt, "The eſtabliſhment of fairs for the ſale of wool in different parts of England." 2nd, The "having this fine wool properly ſorted; and perhaps even wrought up into cloth for the drapers, who would, no doubt, purchaſe it as Engliſh cloth, at ſuch a price as to admit of a fair retail profit." 3d, "The wearing cloths made of Britiſh wool." 4th, "Permitting the *exportation* of our wool." This laſt topic is by far too extenſive to be entered upon by us; and enough, at leaſt, has been ſaid, to ſhow that Dr. Parry's book "deſerves the attention not of farmers only, but of legiſlators and ſtateſmen."

ART.

ART. VII. *Public Characters of* 1800 *and* 1801. 8vo. 587 pp. 9s. Philips. 1801.

WE have a general objection to biographical ſketches of living characters, however diſtinguiſhed by their talents, or eſteemed for their virtues, or greatly as they may excite univerſal curioſity by any peculiarity of manners or of conduct. Our objections are of the following kind; and let our readers judge of their force.

Such ſketches muſt either be compoſed by the individuals themſelves, by friends, or by enemies. No individual can well be qualified to deſignate his own life, character, and manners; for what man of us knows himſelf, or can write of himſelf with an unbiaſſed judgment? Much leſs ſhould either friend or enemy undertake the taſk during the life of the man himſelf, as it is impoſſible in ſuch a caſe for partiality, prejudice, and paſſion, not to appear in the detail of any more extraordinary incident. It ſeems better therefore to wait till the ordinary courſe of nature brings the ſubjects properly before us; till the artificial veil is removed, which the tumult of the world invariably ſpreads before the face of truth; till the emotions of paſſion gradually ſubſide, and permit the cool and uninterrupted operation of the judgment.

Of the individuals, whoſe characters are here brought forth to public exhibition, many are perſonally known to us with a greater or leſs degree of intimacy, many more have been obſerved by us in the common intercourſe of life with ſo vigilant a notice, that we are able to ſay, unequivocally, of the firſt, that the accounts here given of them are exceedingly imperfect; and, of the laſt, that they muſt have been drawn up by themſelves, or by very dear friends indeed; ſome, again, though here held up as public characters, have never reached our knowledge, even by name.

Such a volume as this, it is but juſtice to ſay, is exceedingly well calculated to put us in good humour with the world; all is complacency and kindneſs; the pages are deformed by no narratives of vices, and the characters themſelves ſeem almoſt exempt from the common infirmities of our nature. This, indeed, is a fault on the right ſide. The writers, who are evidently various, have however a general bias to opinions which we cannot approve; and ſometimes deliver their ſentiments very peremptorily, on ſubjects which they undoubtedly had not ſtudied. For this, and the preceding reaſons, it is a book

book which we ſhould by no means recommend; but, though we do not think the compilers any where liable to the imputation of voluntary falſehood, we can perceive that ſome facts are erroneouſly ſtated.

Sketches are given in this publication of the lives of no leſs than forty-one perſons, conſidered as public characters, whoſe names we tranſcribe for the benefit of ſuch readers as may wiſh for ſuch information. But we ſhall expect that moſt readers will aſk, in one or two inſtances, at leaſt, who is the perſon celebrated, and where to be found?

"Mr. Matthew Boulton, Mr. Profeſſor Porſon, Mr. Pinkerton, Mr. Wilberforce, Mrs. Charlotte Smith, Sir Ralph Abercromby, Lord Dorcheſter, Earl Stanhope, Dr. James Gregory, the Duke of Bridgwater, Dr. William Mavor, Mr. Robert Ker Porter, Mr. John Thelwall, Mr. Jefferſon, Mr. Buſhrod Waſhington, Dr. John Gillies, Lord Hobart, Mr. Bidlake, Lord Loughborough, Mr. Dugald Stewart, Dr. Hugh Blair, Mr. Barry, Mrs. Robinſon, Mr. John Ireland, Sir William Beechy, the Duke of Portland, Sir Joſeph Banks, Sir Peter Parker, Mr. Edmund Cartwright, Lord Grenville, Dr. William Hawes, Mr. Edmund Randolph, Mr. Paul Sandby, Mr. John Clerk, Dr. Lettſom, Mr. George Colman, Mr. Alderman Skinner, Dr. James Anderſon, the Prince de Bouillon, the Duke of Marlborough, the Lord-Juſtice-Clerk of Scotland."

The circumſtances of his glorious death, and the general intereſt of the public mind on the ſubject, will excuſe our giving the life of General Abercromby as a ſpecimen of the work.

"*Lieutenant-General Sir Ralph Abercromby.*

"Among the military commanders of the preſent period, no one has obtained greater or more juſt celebrity, for his virtues as a man, and his abilities as an officer, than the ſubject of this memoir.

"Sir Ralph Abercromby is of a very ancient and diſtinguiſhed family of North-Britain, poſſeſſed of an eſtate bearing the ſame name. His father had a numerous family, and, according to the cuſtom of the country which gave them birth, the ſons were deſtined for active employments. Each of his brothers in his peculiar profeſſion has been engaged in ſupporting the State, in ſome one of its departments or dominions, and Sir Ralph has no leſs exerted himſelf in the ſame cauſe, on different ſtations, and in diſſimilar climates.

"The firſt commiſſion he bore was as cornet of the 3d dragoon guards, into which he entered on the 23d of May, 1756. He obtained a lieutenancy in the ſame regiment on the 19th February, 1760; and continued in this corps till the 24th April, 1762, when he obtained a company in the 3d horſe. In this laſt regiment he roſe to the rank of major and lieutenant-colonel, to the former on the 6th June, 1770, and to the latter 19th May, 1773. In November, 1780, he was included in the liſt of brevet-colonels; and, on the 3d of the ſame month,

month, next year, was made colonel of the 103d, or King's Iriſh infantry, a new-raiſed regiment, but which being reduced at the peace in 1783, the colonel was placed on half-pay. On the 28th September, 1787, he was promoted to the rank of major-general; and, on the 17th September, 1790, he obtained the command of the 69th regiment of foot, from which, in April, 1792, he was removed to an older corps, viz. the 6th, from which he was again removed, the 5th November, 1795, to the 7th regiment of dragoons.

"Sir Ralph was employed on the continent ſoon after the preſent war broke out. On the 25th of April, 1793, he had the local rank of lieutenant-general conferred on him; and, although the ultimate iſſue of thoſe two campaigns afford but a ſmall amount of glory for the moſt meritorious officers to emblazon their military eſcutcheons with, yet Sir Ralph was entitled to a full ſhare. He enjoyed on all occaſions not only the eſteem, but the confidence, of the Duke of York.

"He commanded the advanced-guard in the action on the heights at Cateau, April 16th, 1794. The Duke of York, in his diſpatches relative to this affair, makes the following commendatory repreſentation of his conduct: "I have particular obligations to lieutenant-general Sir William Erſkine, as well as to major-general Abercromby." His Royal Highneſs further adds, in his diſpatches of the 19th of May, "The abilities and coolneſs with which lieutenant-general Abercromby, and major-general Fox, conducted their different corps, under theſe trying circumſtances, require that I ſhould particularly notice them." The lieutenant-general was wounded at Nimeguen, the 27th of October following.

"No part of the ſervice of this able officer had ever been ſo painful to him, or called ſo forcibly upon his humanity and exertion, as the duty he performed when the army retreated from Holland, in the winter of 1794. The Guards, as well as all the ſick, were left under his conduct and care, after lieutenant-general Harcourt had gone into cantonments behind the Ems. His ſenſibility was as conſpicuous as his judgment, in the diſaſtrous march from Deventer to Oldenſaal, at which laſt place his corps arrived on the 30th and 31ſt of January, 1795. This was the firſt time in the general's life, when his talents could not keep pace with circumſtances; but the inceſſant harraſſing of a victorious enemy on the one hand, bad roads, and the inclemency of the weather on the other, added to the difficulty of procuring ſhelter for the men, were ſufficient to depreſs the ſpirits of the braveſt, and leave the moſt ſagacious mind without reſources.

"The affairs in the Weſt-Indies, as left by Sir Charles Grey, had exhibited a leſs pleaſing aſpect ſince that commander's return to England. The French, after their ſucceſſes nearer home, had made very conſiderable and even unexpected exertions to recover their loſſes abroad. This object they attained to a certain degree; they repoſſeſſed themſelves of Guadaloupe and St. Lucia, made good a landing at more than one place on the iſland of Martinico, and effected partial deſcents, and hoiſted the tri-coloured flag on ſeveral forts in the iſlands of St. Vincent, Grenada, and Marie-Galante. They poſſeſſed themſelves of im-

menſe booty from the property of the rich emigrants on the ſeveral iſlands, but eſpecially on that of Guadaloupe. On this laſt only, according to the report made by Fermond to the Committee of Public Safety, the value was eſtimated at the enormous ſum of 1,800 millions of livres.

" To ſtop the ravages thus committing on the Britiſh allies, for ſuch the French emigrants were then conſidered; and to check the depredations on our own colonies, a fleet was fitted out in the autumn of 1795, to convey a military force to the Weſt-Indies, ſufficient to anſwer the neceſſity of the caſe. To General Sir Ralph Abercromby was given the charge of the troops, and he was appointed Commander in Chief of the forces in the Weſt-Indies. He accordingly repaired to Southampton on the 30th of Auguſt, 1795, and took charge of the remainder of the Britiſh troops that had been under the command of the Earl of Moira. Sir Ralph Abercromby was unfortunately detained in that diſtrict ſo long beyond the expected period of his departure, that after the troops had aſſembled, and were embarked, the equinox ſet in, and ſeveral tranſports were loſt in endeavouring to clear the Channel. Notwithſtanding theſe diſaſters, and in ſpite of the lateneſs of the ſeaſon, every exertion was made, and the General, with his ſtaff, &c. made the beſt of their way to the Weſt-Indies.

" On his arrival, no time was loſt in forming a plan for the operations of the army, and as ſoon as the ſeaſon permitted, the troops moved in every quarter. On the 24th of March, a detachment ſuddenly attacked and obtained poſſeſſion of the iſland of Grenada. The General afterwards found no difficulty in obtaining poſſeſſion of the ſettlements of Demarara, and Iſſequibo, in the province of Surinam, in South-America.

" The Commander in Chief had made the neceſſary arrangements with the Admiral for conveying the troops deſtined for an attack upon the iſland of St. Lucia, and the armament ſailed on the 26th of April. The enemy had a garriſon in Morne Fortuné, of nearly 2,000 well-diſciplined black troops, ſome hundred whites, and a number of black people who had taken refuge in the fortreſs. In carrying the battery Seche, within a ſhort diſtance of the works of Morne Fortuné, the difficulties of approach were found greater, from the intricate nature of the country, than were expected. The General was obliged to undertake a laborious communication from Choc Bay to that of Morne, by means of a new road, capable of allowing the tranſportation of heavy cannon. Theſe difficulties, with numerous other impediments which the enemy threw in the way of the army, he, however, overcame; and upon the evening of the 24th of May, a ſuſpenſion of arms deſired till noon the next day: a capitulation for the whole iſland enſued, and on the 26th, the garriſon, to the amount of 2,000 men, marched out, laid down their arms, and became priſoners of war. Pigeon Iſland fell of courſe into the poſſeſſion of the Britiſh Commander.

" Brigadier General Moore being left in quiet poſſeſſion of the captured iſland, the General haſtened the embarkation of the artillery and troops deſtined to act in St. Vincent's, and by the middle of June, every part of that valuable iſland was in the hands of the Britiſh troops.

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" The fortunate iſſue of all theſe ſervices enabled the Commander in Chief to viſit Grenada, where his preſence may be ſuppoſed to have contributed, not a little, to conclude the hoſtilities ſtill carried on under the orders of Major General Nicholls. Fedon, the celebrated chief, at the head of the inſurgents, was not eaſily to be overcome; his native courage, and acquired talents, added to his fierceneſs of diſpoſition, had drawn about him a maſs of force, partly voluntary, partly conſtrained. Major General Nicholls was now ordered to ſtraiten him in his retreat as much as poſſible, and to grant him no terms ſhort of unconditional ſubmiſſion. The troops were ſucceſsful every where, and nearly at the ſame hour, on the morning of the 19th of June, full poſſeſſion was obtained of every poſt on the iſland.

" The General having thus effected every thing which could be undertaken againſt the French, directed his attention to the Spaniſh iſland of Trinidad. The arrival of part of a new convoy from England, enabled him to undertake this expedition with confidence of ſucceſs. The preciſion with which the fleet of ſhips of war and tranſports had been aſſembled, prevented the loſs of a moment, when the ſeaſon for operations commenced. On the 16th of February, 1797, the fleet paſſed through the Bocas, or entrance into the gulph of Paria, where the Spaniſh Admiral, with four ſail of the line, and a frigate, were found at anchor, under cover of the iſland of Gaſpar-Grande, which was fortified. The Britiſh ſquadron worked up, and came to an anchor oppoſite to, and nearly within gun-ſhot of the Spaniſh ſhips. The frigates and tranſports anchored higher up in the bay. The diſpoſition was made for landing at day-light next morning, and for a general attack upon the town and ſhips of war. At two o'clock in the morning (the 17th), the Spaniſh ſquadron was perceived to be on fire; the ſhips, except one line of battle, were all conſumed, and that ſhip which eſcaped the conflagration, was taken poſſeſſion of by the boats of the Britiſh fleet; the enemy at the ſame time evacuted this quarter of the iſland. The General's whole attention was now paid to the town. As ſoon, therefore, as the troops were landed, about five hundred advanced to the weſtward of it, meeting but little oppoſition; and before night they were maſters of the town of Port d'Eſpagne, and of the whole neighbourhood, two ſmall forts excepted. The next morning the Governor, Don Chalcon, capitulated with the conqueror, and the whole colony paſſed under the dominion of his Britannic Majeſty.

" Thus far our General had ſucceeded in fulfilling the wiſhes and inſtructions of his Sovereign. An unſucceſsful attempt upon the Spaniſh iſland of Porto Rico, concluded his campaign of 1797, in the Weſt-Indies.

" If nothing was gained to the country by this laſt attempt, no loſs of reputation in its military character was ſuſtained by the failure; and indeed the manner in which the General was received on his return to Europe, teſtified the eſtimation in which his military talents were held by the Britiſh government.

" On the 2d of November, 1796, while on this ſervice, Sir Ralph (for he had now been inveſted with a red ribbon), was preſented to the ſecond, or North Britiſh dragoons, commonly called the *Scots Greys;* and in the ſame year he was made Lieutenant Governor of the Iſle of

Wight, and afterwards ſtill further rewarded with the more lucrative governments of Forts George and Auguſtus. On the 26th of January, 1797, he was raiſed to his preſent rank of lieutenant general.

" The ferment in Ireland threatening every day to break out into a flame, Sir Ralph was not allowed to remain long in a ſtate of repoſe. He was fixed upon to take the chief command of the forces in that kingdom. He paid great attention to the diſcipline of the army, and was anxious to reſtore to the ſoldiers that reputation, which had been ſullied by repeated acts of licentiouſneſs. His declaration " that their irregularity and inſubordination had rendered them more formidable to their friends than to their enemies," however true, was deemed harſh by ſome who neither conſidered the delicacy and reſponſibility of his ſituation, nor the danger of military inſubordination, by allowing diſorders in any army, like thoſe he complained of, to grow by example. The General's removal, however, from his command, was in no reſpect the effect of diſſatisfaction on either ſide, but the reſult of an unanimous opinion, that it would be expedient and efficacious to unite the civil and military authority in the ſame perſon, the benefits of which had been ſo obvious in the dominions of the eaſt. In this view of the precedent it was impoſſible not to fix upon the Marquis Cornwallis.

" Sir Ralph has ſince been appointed to the chief command of his Majeſty's forces in North Britain, and he was ſoon after employed in other commands of the higheſt importance.

" His conduct in the memorable attack on the Helder Fort, and the conſequent invaſion of Holland laſt autumn, needs not our panegyric; and the circumſtances are too freſh in the memory of the public to render the details neceſſary. This active and intelligent General is now inveſted with the principal command of our immenſe army in the Mediterranean; and wherever the orders of government may direct the operations of his talents and bravery, new laurels may be anticipated for his brow.

" Sir Ralph has not only ſerved his country as a warrior, but as a legiſlator alſo. At the general election in 1774, when his father was living, he was choſen to repreſent the county of Kinroſs in Parliament, and he continued to ſit in the Houſe of Commons till the next election, in 1780. His brother at this time repreſents the ſame county.

" His diſpoſition, however, and perhaps his talents, are better adapted to the determined buſineſs of the field, than calculated to wade through the intricacies of political diſcuſſion. Sir Ralph Abercromby, therefore, ought more immediately to be conſidered as a ſoldier: as an independent character, he will, nevertheleſs, be eſtimable in private and political life. He is naturally reſerved, and extremely ſilent in mixed ſociety; but was never known to betray the leaſt ſymptom of haughtineſs. Men of merit have eaſy acceſs to him, and when engaged in any particular enterprize, officers of talents ſeldom eſcape his attention. His conduct, indeed, through life, appears to have been founded on the following remarkable lines written by Frederick the Great.

" Dans des honneurs obſcurs vous ne vieillirez pas,
Soldats, vous apprendrez à régir des ſoldats." P. 64.

A frontispiece is prefixed, containing profiles of twenty-four of the characters; but these are, as far as we can speak from those persons whom we know, very unsatisfactory; and can only afford a pretence for increasing the price of the book.

ART. VIII. *Travels in Portugal, and through France and Spain. With a Dissertation on the Literature of Portugal, and the Spanish and Portugueze Languages. By Henry Frederick Link, Professor at the University of Rostock, and Member of various learned Societies. Translated from the German, by John Hinckley, Esq. With Notes by the Translator.* 8vo. 504 pp 8s. Longman. 1801.

CONCERNING a translated work, there are two obvious considerations. What is the value of the original, and how is that value preserved in the translation? Where the original is of known and established character, the representative must be strictly compared with it; where it is not, there may be a positive advantage in receiving a certain quantity of knowledge in a familiar language, which may counterbalance several imperfections. Such is the case of the present work. The author, Mr. Link, is a German Professor, and has written in the language of his country; a language very partially known at present in England: he is a man of science and enquiry; and in some respects better qualified, and more favoured by opportunity, for giving an account of Portugal, than any who have hitherto written on the subject. Baretti's book had never much estimation, and is, in truth, extremely trifling; Mr. Twiss, though superior to him, has by no means satisfied the enquiries of the curious; and Mr. Murphy*, with considerable merit on some points, particularly architecture and antiquities, expatiates only upon Batalha, Lisbon, Cintra, and Evora. He is also, according to this author, sometimes wrong; though we think we can prove, in some instances, that Mr. Link has attacked him without justice. Other works, that have more or less entered upon the description of Portugal, are not such as to anticipate the attempt of the Rostock Professor. Under these circumstances, the public will certainly feel some obligation to Mr. Hinckley for presenting the work to them in English, unless it should be thought that, by occupying the ground too hastily, he has prevented the task from being undertaken by some person better qualified to execute it in a proper manner. Without seeing the original, we can

* See an account of his Travels in Portugal, Brit. Crit. vol. vi, p. 509.

easily

eaſily perceive, and indeed prove, that this tranſlation is very indifferent; and appears rather like the exerciſe of a perſon wiſhing to improve himſelf in German, than a work carefully finiſhed, for the inſtruction and gratification of Engliſh readers.

We ſhall, in the preſent account, firſt notice the nature, and extent, and leading features of the work; then ſtate a few objections which ſeem applicable to the original book; and, laſtly, ſhall notice thoſe blemiſhes for which the tranſlator alone appears to be reſponſible.

Profeſſor Link informs us that, in company with Count Hoffmanſegg, whom he attended as a ſcientific aſſiſtant, he employed the greater part of the year 1798, in travelling over Portugal, with minute attention. His opinion of other works on the ſubject of that country, and his motives for producing the preſent, will be ſeen in the following paſſage. After mentioning that botany and natural hiſtory were their chief objects, he thus proceeds:

"At that time we had no idea of publiſhing an account of our travels as ſuch; our chief attention was directed to inveſtigating the works of nature, eſpecially the botanical riches of the country, with an activity and enthuſiaſm of which none but the true lovers of that charming ſcience can form an adequate idea.

"On my return, I read all the accounts I could procure of travels in Portugal, and found that no one had ſeen ſo much of that country as ourſelves. I alſo perceived that moſt of the authors of theſe works were groſsly ignorant of the language, and gave many falſe accounts, or ſuch as were only applicable to the inhabitants of the metropolis, but which they erroneouſly extended to the whole kingdom. In ſhort, I read of nothing but complaints againſt the lazy, bigotted, and thieviſh Portugueze, and ſaw with grief, that no one had deſcribed the delightful vales through which the Minho flows, the cultivation of which vies with that of England herſelf; that no one had beſtowed due praiſe on the tolerant ſpirit of the common people, of which I had many pleaſing proofs, (I ſpeak not of prieſts, who have a character of their own, and are alike in all countries where the government favours them*) that no one had proclaimed the ſecurity enjoyed in a country where in my botanical excurſions I laid myſelf down by the road-ſide in unknown ſpots, and, exhauſted by the heat of the day, ſlept without care or apprehenſion.

"Thus I ſeized the pen to defend my friends the Portugueze, determining impartially to pourtray their character, their mode of life, and their agriculture, with which laſt my occupations rendered me intimately acquainted; till thus a mere apology grew into a book of

* If the author had known the hiſtory of the Church of England, and its uniformly tolerant ſpirit, he would not have ventured an aſſertion quite ſo broad. *Rev.*

travels. It being often needful to draw a compariſon between the Portugueze and their neighbours the Spaniards, I added a ſhort account of our journey through Spain, and France is too important an object of public attention to omit the few obſervations I have prefixed, more particularly on provinces through which travellers have of late very rarely paſſed.

" In this point of view then I hope the candid reader will conſider the following work. Relative to France and Spain I ſhall confine myſelf to a few curſory remarks, partly becauſe thoſe countries are already pretty generally known, and partly becauſe we paſſed more rapidly through them to Portugal, which was the grand object of our journey." P. iv.

The Profeſſor gives ſome account, though proportionally ſlight, of his journey through England, as well as France, and Spain. In leaving France, however, he has a remark which is curious, as repreſenting the ſtate of public opinion in that country, at the cloſe of the year 1797.

" We did not quit without ſome regret the territories of a republic, which at this time, owing to the peace of Campo Formio, had riſen into conſequence, and kept a great part of Europe in awe. Nor is there any truth in the aſſertion, that it was then either dangerous or unpleaſant to travel there. The roads were good, except in the neighbourhood of Bayonne, where the war had deſtroyed them. The inns too were good, and very reaſonable; and we travelled amid a race of polite and complaiſant men. I have often performed botanical excurſions entirely alone to a conſiderable diſtance, and in a country where I was a total ſtranger: but, on the other hand, it is equally far from true, that the inhabitants have ſeen any thing more than the name and the tree of liberty. Every where the people were diſcontented with the government, which only maintained its power through fear, and the dread of all revolutions, which the nation muſt naturally feel. Except at Paris, it did not appear that the inhabitants wiſhed for the return of all the emigrants; and this was very natural. In ſhort, every violent republican ſhould be ſent to France, to cure him of this contagious diſorder; for there they would ſoon confeſs, that a mild monarchy renders a country far happier than a republic." P. 71.

The account of Portugal does not commence till the 130th page, and the 12th Chapter; and the author ſoon explains to us his own particular feelings on the ſubject of Portugueze manners.

" On entering the inn at Elvas, we found the apartments and furniture ſimilar to thoſe of both the Caſtiles, and of Eſtremadura; nay both were perhaps ſtill worſe. The houſes are generally better, and more convenient in Spain; but here we had no occaſion to ſend out for what we wanted, or perhaps ourſelves to fetch every piece of bread or glaſs of wine, as both food and drink are ſupplied in every Portugueze inn, provided the traveller is contented with Portugueze fare. A dainty perſon might indeed find many things not ſuited to his taſte; but

but the inconvenience of having theſe trifles to attend to, after a long journey, is inconceivable. We met with good and ready attendance, decent fare, and our pretty and good-natured landlady had that animation of manner, that ſpeaking intelligence of countenance, and that well-bred politeneſs, which are ſo ſtriking in this nation. What a difference between Badajoz and Elvas in this reſpect! I ſhall often have occaſion to ſpeak of the common people of Portugal; and I often look back with pleaſure to the many happy hours I have ſpent with that friendly nation. But the reader will find my judgment of them very different from that of other travellers, who either were only acquainted with Liſbon, or never gave themſelves the trouble of learning to ſpeak the language." P. 132.

Some general obſervations of importance occur alſo in the 18th Chapter; on which we ſhall alſo offer a remark.

" Murphy, who in his travels into Portugal has many very juſt remarks, is truly ridiculous in others. He ſays, for inſtance, fruit-women wear pointed caps, though he might, however, have eaſily convinced himſelf of the contrary. Having alſo, perhaps, once ſeen ſome perſons playing at cards while waiting for their maſters, he ſets this down as a general characteriſtic; but, with his permiſſion, I have alſo once ſeen the ſame in London. On Sunday, he ſays, that the hair-dreſſers go about with their ſwords and chapeaux-bras; this alſo may have happened once, but is by no means cuſtomary. Fires ſeldom happen in Liſbon; but in the winter of 1798-9 they occurred very often, and a houſe was burnt down in which a young girl loſt her life. He ſays much in favour of the common people, and praiſes the great politeneſs of the Portugueze; adding, that they conſtantly give the right-hand to ſtrangers in walking. Juſt the contrary: it is ſingular that, in direct oppoſition to the cuſtoms of other nations, the Portugueze through politeneſs give every one the *left*-hand. His knowledge of the language cannot be great, for he ſays a Portugueze never fails to ſay, "I am dying with deſire to ſee you;" which he tranſlates, with a violation of all grammar, *morro com ſaudades de o ver**.

" What is ſaid in praiſe of this nation by Murphy and other writers is very juſt; but what they ſay againſt them is not unfrequently exaggerated. They who would judge of the nation by Liſbon run the riſk of committing frequent errors; for this city is a rendezvous for all the vagabonds of the whole kingdom, and a great part of the foreigners of the lower ranks are alſo the ſcum of other nations. I know that theſe laſt are ſometimes very docile, and eaſily fall into the cuſtom of hiring themſelves as banditti: for I know certainly of ſerious propoſals of this kind being made. But I muſt confeſs that, notwithſtanding the numbers of bad people among the lower claſſes, and the unworthy manner in which foreigners often act toward the inhabitants, examples are not wanting of true and diſintereſted hoſpitality among the common people. Round Liſbon, and in the villages, however, the true Portugueze character not unfrequently again appears, to which I have already borne teſtimony of my full approbation.

" * He ſhould have ſaid, *de ver a vm. Tranſl.*"

" Both

"Both the higher and lower claſſes are very fond of a profuſion of compliments, which flow in a torrent from every mouth. A common peaſant meeting another takes off his hat quite low down, holds him a long while by the hand, enquires after his health and that of his family, and does not fail to add, I am at your commands, and your humble ſervant (*eſtou a ſeus ordens, ſeu criado*). This is not a remark taken from a ſingle inſtance, for I have heard it extremely often from aſs-drivers, and others of ſimilar claſſes. The Portugueze language indeed, even in the mouths of the common people, has naturally ſomething well-bred and elegant; nor do they ever uſe oaths and indecent expreſſions, like the Engliſh, French, and Spaniſh low execrations, though the loweſt claſſes indeed ſometimes mention the devil. All the Portugueze are naturally talkative, and ſometimes very inſipid. The rich are ſaid to conceal a falſe heart beneath a profuſion of polite expreſſions. I have nothing to ſay in defence of the higher claſſes; they are as inferior to the Spaniards as the common people excel them. The want of ſcience and taſte, which perhaps ariſe from the total want of works of art in this country; a government which never had wiſdom or opportunity to bring into action the nobler paſſions of mankind, the conſtant and oppreſſive neighbourhood of the Engliſh, who juſtly feel their ſuperiority, and the total decay of literature, are, I conceive, the chief cauſes why the Portugueze nobles are formed of worſe materials than any European nobility.

"The male ſex are not handſome; and a tall man is rarely ſeen, the generality being ſhort, fat, and ſquare-made. Their features are alſo ſeldom regular, turned up noſes and projecting lips being ſo common as to ſuggeſt an idea of a mixture with negroes. The difference between the Spaniards and the Portugueze is extremely ſtriking, the latter being fat, the former meagre, the noſes of the latter turned up, thoſe of the former arched downward, ſo that they only agree in their yellow complexions and black eyes. Of the fair-ſex, the author of the *New Picture of Liſbon**, who was a Frenchman, and his German editor at Leipzig, Tileſius, differ; the former praiſing, and the latter cenſuring them. In fact, they have the ſame defects as the other ſex, being of too low a ſtature, and inclined to corpulency; but their countenances are expreſſive, and their manners animated and friendly; which, with very fine eyes, long and uncommonly ſtrong hair, very white teeth, full breaſts, and extremely beautiful feet, form, in my opinion, a charming aſſemblage, and compenſate other irregularities. Although in Liſbon, as in every other great city, there is no ſcarcity of courteſans, and though, as their doors ſtand open, every one may enter, yet they are far leſs importunate than in London, or the palais royal at Paris; but the deſcription of them in the *New Picture of Liſbon*, though in ſome reſpects true, is on the whole exaggerated. But to return to ladies of condition. Thoſe ſofter graces which adorn the beauties of the north are rarely ſeen in Portugal; and perhaps they might as ill become the fire of Portugueze eyes as a burning climate can give them birth. Great beauties, however, may be ſeen in Liſboa, particularly when the ſlender northern ſhape and the fine white

* We have not ſeen this work. *Rev.*

ſkin

ſkin of thoſe climates are united with the advantages of the ſouth, producing as it were the moſt beautiful works of nature.

" From this charming ſubject I am obliged to paſs to the uncleanlineſs of the Portugueze. On leaving England and entering France, every ſpecies of uncleanlineſs becomes greater and greater in proportion as we travel ſouthward. The apartments grow conſtantly more dirty, the privies are more horrible, or totally diſappear, and a hoſt of vermin of all kinds ſwarm round the traveller in his ſleep. The removal of many of theſe inconveniencies has been attempted in the new German and Engliſh inns at Liſbon; and in this reſpect that city is preferable to Madid. It is neceſſary to ſpeak of lice, becauſe too much has already been ſaid of them by others; as, that they ſerve the ſoldiers inſtead of cards; that they are commonly bitten between the teeth, &c. It is certain, however, that perſons of condition are not aſhamed openly to kill them, or ſuffer others to do it. It is ſaid that the wife of a miniſter of ſtate does this not unfrequently at cards, in very large companies. This indeed I did not ſee; but at Caldas in Gerez, a place reſorted to for its warm baths, I ſaw the ſiſter of the biſhop, and of the governor of Oporto, a charming young widow of an ancient noble family, in an afternoon, before her door, laying her head in the lap of her waiting-woman to be louſed; and I know for certain that young ladies, when they viſit each other, reciprocally perform this office by way of paſtime." P. 207.

The laſt circumſtance is ſo little honourable to the Portugueze, that if the author had not ſaid he *ſaw* it, we ſhould have doubted the fact; and even as it is, we ſhould not have been ſorry to have it ſuppreſſed. As to his contradiction of Mr. Murphy, on the ſubject of giving the left hand, we can poſitively ſay that, unleſs a ſingular and very improbable change of cuſtoms has taken place within a very few years, Mr. Murphy is right, and the preſent author completely wrong.

As a ſpecimen of another kind, in which philoſophical reſearch is more concerned, we ſhall give the Profeſſor's account of the baths at Caldas.

" A league from Obidos is the ſmall town of Caldas, much frequented for its ſulphureous waters. The town is ſmall, being built in an irregular quadrangular form; but is continually increaſing. The houſes are ſmall, generally conſiſting merely of a ground floor, and only a few have windows. The flooring is very bad almoſt throughout, and thoſe who would have other furniture, than bad wooden tables and chairs, muſt bring them. As to beds, table cloths, and other conveniences, they are wholly wanting; in ſhort every article of furniture muſt be provided. The inn will accommodate but few people, and would be called wretched in England or France, though here it paſſes for tolerable. The company who come to bathe always live in private houſes. Such are the accommodations prepared for the rich merchants and principal nobility of Liſbon, who viſit Caldas twice a year; namely, in May and September. As to balls, concerts, plays, and ſuch amuſements, they are not to be expected here, and thoſe who

ſeek

seek these enjoyments in places resorted to for pleasure in Portugal, must themselves form them. The company however visit, give tea-parties, play, and at most make small parties to visit some neighbouring place. These are their only amusements. It is however the fashion to go to Caldas. The rich pass the hot season at Cintra, and travel from thence to Caldas; for which reason the company are frequently more brilliant in autumn than in spring.

"In the middle of this place over the warm spring, is a spacious and handsome bathing house, founded in the reign of the late king, and close to it a hospital for poor patients. Besides the spring used for drinking, three others supply four baths; that for the men is thirty-six feet long by nine broad, and two feet eight inches deep. The soil is covered with a white clay and washed sand. The company undress behind a curtain, put on bathing cloaths, and sit upon the ground in the bath, so that the water reaches their neck. There are frequently twelve patients in the bath at the same time, and though the water is constantly flowing, it is unpleasant to be obliged to bathe in company, especially to those who come last, to whom the water arrives after washing the rest. It is also unpleasant that strangers are admitted. Nothing however is paid for bathing, except a small present to the attendants. The poor are not suffered to bathe till about noon, when the other company are gone. The rest of the baths, even those appropriated to the ladies, are regulated in a similar manner, except that the water in the bath for men is the hottest and of the strongest quality, being from 92° to 93° of Fahrenheit (from 26° to 27° of Réaumur). The water from all the springs joins and turns a mill near the bathing house.

"On entering this house the company come to a large floor, which serves for a promenade after bathing, and is generally full of people running to and fro with great violence. Here also is an apothecary's shop, and in the back ground the spring used for drinking, the warmth of which is 91° of Fahrenheit.

"The country round is well cultivated, but sandy and full of pine-woods. The place itself is situated on the western brow of hills very much flattened, consisting of a soft browniſh sand-stone containing iron, and probably covering coal, from the combustion of which the heat of the water may arise. The sea is only three leagues distant, and the lake or lagoa de Obidos one league. This vicinity to the sea and the flatness of the country are the causes of the strong and cold winds, which prevail here, particularly in spring, and of changeable weather. The heat also in summer is uncommonly great. Every where are seen Berlengas, islands which resemble much the two islands of Helgoland and form hills in the middle of the sea. Except a quinta, there is no promenade at Caldas.

"We have a short treatise on the use and abuse of the baths of the Caldas, by Tavares, formerly professor and dean of the medicinal faculty at Coimbra, under the title of Advertencias sobre os abusos e legitimo uso das aguas mineraes das Caldas da raynha, por Fr. Tavares. Lisboa, 1791, 4to. but it is very singular that the author should say it is of little use to know the constituent parts of mineral waters. Mr. Tavares should recollect that even to render rules for the use of the water practicable, it is necessary to analyse it; without which

which it cannot even be classed among medicinal springs. Like many ignorant physicians in Germany, he imagines certain effects are expected to arise from the analysis, whereas its use is merely to complete the knowledge of the physician, who ought to know whether the water belongs to the carbonic-acid, or sulphureous class. He complains of the great minuteness of chemical analyses, and does not reflect that they are expected from every writer on objects of chemical enquiry. He justly blames excess in the use of these waters, the silly running to and fro after bathing, the leaving off the Portugueze custom of constantly wearing a cloak of cloth, and substituting the light English dress, which is not adapted to a hot climate. In this we cannot but fully agree with the author. The Portugueze, instructed by experience, wears his cloak in the hottest summer, but is almost undrest beneath it, so that he can wrap himself up from every cold breeze. In hot weather the skin is always covered with perspiration; and every current of air, by favouring evaporation, produces a degree of cold, which the air itself will not affect.

"But there is another more important treatise on this subject, by a well-known learned Englishman, named Withering, with a chemical analysis of the water, published at Lisbon in 1795, in Portugueze and English, under the title of analyse chemica da agua das Caldas da raynha, por Guilherme Withering. (A chemical analysis of the water at Caldas da raynha, by William Withering, sixty-one pages, 4to.) The analysis is good, as might be expected from so skilful an author; but the bad apparatus he was obliged to employ renders the most important of the results doubtful; as for instance the proportions of the various kinds of air. In 128 ounces he found of

Fixed air,	4 dr.
Hepatic air,	6 oz. 4 dr.
Calx aerata,	12 gr.
Magnesia,	$3\frac{1}{4}$
Ferrum hepatis alum,	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Argillaceous earth,	$1\frac{1}{4}$
Magnesia salita,	64
Selenitic salts,	44
Common salt,	148
Siliceous earth,	$0\frac{3}{4}$
Glauber's salt,	64

The iron might as well be dissolved in the carbonic acid, as in the sulphurated hydrogen; but I pass over the remarks that might be made on the proportions of the constituent parts, in which, as the author himself says, the analysis could not be exact. It is enough that he has contributed something to this object, for which he deserves the thanks of the world." P. 269.

Another celebrated place for bathing is the *Caldas de Gerez*, in the province of Entre Douro e Minho. See p. 340.

We shall now make a few remarks, of a more particular kind, respecting the original author, and then subjoin some which affect only the translator. The following accounts seem

ſeem rather contradictory. In p. 18, he tells us, "London, as a city, in far ſuperior to Paris;" and, after purſuing the compariſon, he adds: "the greater part is well paved, clean, and furniſhed with broad cauſeways; and the ſtreets being ſpacious and ſtraight, give it *a gay and ſmiling appearance.*" In p. 20, alſo, he ſays, to the ſame effect, "London is adorned with a vaſt number of *ſquares*, ſo called from their regular form, and decorated with a circular or oval incloſure, planted with roſe-trees and other ſhrubs, which give the whole *a moſt charming and intereſting appearance.*" Yet all this praiſe is flatly contradicted at p. 22, where the author ſays, "London itſelf is wanting *in all that is attractive to the eye;* for, as a whole, it is *monotonous and dull.*" This is certainly blowing hot and cold with the ſame mouth.

"In Spain and Portugal, ſingle travellers are often accompanied by a ſervant, who ſometimes rides on an aſs, but more frequently runs on foot; and I know that theſe runners go eleven or twelve miles in this manner." P. 129.

Here the information is rather defective, for the author neither informs us what kind of miles theſe are, nor in what time they are travelled; nor does he tell us why this meſſenger is ſent. He is employed, in fact, by the owner of the hired mule, to bring it back: and the miles intended are probably German miles*, which makes the effort conſiderable. At p. 202, we have the following curious paſſage:

"Nor muſt the reader be ſurpriſed if I ſhould relate much evil of *Dom Diogo* (Ignacio de Pina Manique) his unjuſt impriſonments, and the wretched manner in which he feeds the priſoners; but this I will relate in few words to ſhow that Dom Diogo is by no means beloved, though a traveller ought to be very cautious and moderate in forming his judgment."

After this paſſage, the reader will probably be *moſt* ſurpriſed to find, that Dom Diogo is never mentioned again, and that neither good nor evil is related of him, except what this ſingle ſentence contains. Can this be from any fault in the tranſlation, or is it a careleſſneſs of the original author?

"Had not men collected inſcriptions from old monuments, moſs would not now be ſought there; nor would *Dr. Black* have diſcovered *oxygen gas*, had he not doubted the categories as well as the elements of the Stagyrite." P. 301.

There is a good deal of that common figure of ſpeech called nonſenſe in this paſſage; but the worſt miſtake for a philoſo-

* The ſhorteſt German mile is more than three miles and a half Engliſh.

pher

pher is the aſſertion, that Dr. Black diſcovered oxygen gas, which ſhould have been attributed to Dr. Prieſtley.

" The trade of Oporto, which is well known to be chiefly in wine, has ſuffered much in conſequence of the war." P. 323.

A groſs miſtake. We happen to know, for certain, that the wine-trade of Oporto was increaſed rather than diminiſhed during the war. The author adds, that the French privateers conſtantly hovering near the coaſt have occaſioned the ruin of many houſes in Oporto; which is ſo far from true, that we know not (with the beſt opportunities of information) a ſingle houſe that has been ſo ruined. The *Guimareen plumbs**, he ſays, p. 357, are ſmall and bad; whereas moſt people in England, who know them by the name of *Portugal plumbs*, can ſufficiently aſſert, that they are both *large and good*.

At p. 477, we have the following curious aſſertion.

" The Inquiſition was never very powerful in Portugal. During the laſt reign it was quite inſignificant, being confined to diſorderly monks. The temper of the Queen certainly increaſed their power, and rendered them particularly formidable to an author."

Of theſe three ſentences, the firſt is falſe; and the ſecond and third are not very intelligible. The following paſſage alſo requires notice.

With the following obſervation we confeſs ourſelves rather puzzled.

" Nor does Camoens ſtand alone, though he ſo far eclipſes all the reſt, that theſe are ſeldom named in foreign countries. The *Ulliſſipo*, by *De Souſa Macedo*, may ſtill be conſidered as equal to Ercilla's Araucane." P. 480.

We never heard of the poem, or the author here mentioned. There is an Epic Poem, called Ulyſſea, by Gabriel Pereira de Caſtro, which many ſenſible Portugueze think at leaſt equal to the Luſiad of Camoens. If there is no miſtake here, it ſeems extraordinary that the Portugueze ſhould have two good Epic Poems on the ſame ſubject.

We ſhall now add ſome obſervations, which ſeem to apply excluſively to the tranſlator. The author, whoſe ſkill in natural hiſtory is unqueſtionable, has very properly given the ſcientific names of the various plants, &c. mentioned in the courſe of the work. Theſe the tranſlator would have done well to have left as he found them; but unfortunately he has attempted to turn them into Engliſh, and has thereby furniſhed a ſtrong

* From the ancient town of *Guimaraens*.

inſtance

instance of the danger of meddling with what we do not understand. For instance, in p. 70, Ulex Europæus (common furze) is translated *quickset*. In the same page, Tamarix Gallica (common tamarisk) is most curiously converted into the West-Indian fruit called *tamarinds*. In p. 180, we have magnolium instead of *magnolia*. P. 181. "Here grows the stately Scilla hyacinthoides, the native soil of which is not yet known." Does this mean that the native soil was not known till now, or that the plant got into this place by accident, from some garden? Be that as it may, the epithet *stately* is oddly applied to a plant which never exceeds a few inches in height.

In p. 194, helianthus tuberosus (Jerusalem artichoke) is called *Spanish potatoes*. In p. 313, Panicum Italicum, a species of millet, is called Italian pannicle, instead of *pannick*. But, in pp. 357 and 390, the same species of panicum is unfortunately converted into *fennel*, a plant with which it has not the smallest affinity.

These are a few specimens of the translator's botanical mistakes. In the animal and mineral kingdoms, we are sorry to say, he has not been more fortunate. Thus, in p. 92, we have "Crystals of Titan crystals;" meaning, we presume, crystals of *Titanium*, or *Titanite*. In p. 105, we read of "a large piece of emerald set in the *ore*;" meaning, probably, the *matrix*. At p. 348, we have mountain crystal for rock crystal.

At p. 198, the ruivo (red gurnard) which the author himself very properly tells us is the trigla cuculus, is by the translator changed into *a roach*, to which fish it has not the smallest resemblance.

Other faults, of a different though less important kind, also occur.

"M. Le Sage's excellent museum of mineralogy, which thē government have purchased, and placed at the mint, excels in arrangement every public museum I know." P. 27.

The translator, in a note, says:

"The author is here mistaken; it was collected for government by M. Le Sage, who had a salary for that purpose."

We have pretty good authority for believing, that the author's account of this transaction is right. We are quite certain that the name is wrong. It should be M. Sage. M. Le Sage is a different person.

"The clocks hang very low in front of the church, or of the tower,—perhaps they are hung so low that they may more certainly twang

twang in the ears of the faithful, for indeed they make a most insufferable noise." P. 77.

Surely for clocks we should here read bells. The German word for bells *(glocken)* probably led to the mistake.

"The pronunciation of the Portugueze is a full, deep, guttural tone, while that of the Spaniards is a light, blowing lisp; the former consisting of long, elegant, high-sounding words, the latter of short, broken, chattering sounds." P. 131.

In the errata, we are told to "transpose the words Portugueze and Spaniards, former and latter." That the words Portugueze and Spaniards should be transposed is very obvious; but it is equally so that the words former and latter should remain as they now are.

"Here are some sorts of figs, and those very excellent, that fall to the ground unmatured, unless punctured by the gnats. To further this, another otherwise wholly useless variety of fig-tree is grown, wherein these insects, which are larvæ of an ichneumon, abound." P. 448.

How this is expressed in the original, we know not; but we cannot conceive that the author (who is really a naturalist) can commit so enormous a blunder as to confound the larvæ of an ichneumon with gnats.

In p. 373, after telling us of the difficulty of conveying the grapes to the press, the translator says "*this* process is performed by treading," meaning undoubtedly the process of pressing the grapes, not of conveying them, as the arrangement of the sentence implies.

"In these parts, we met with the elm-leaved sumach tree, both wild and cultivated, of which probably the former had run wild." P. 386.

In order to make sense of this, we must, instead of former, read latter.

That the translator's style is very confused will appear from several of these passages; should more proofs be wanting, they may be found in the story of the landlady at p. 65, or that of the *Conde de Obidos* at p. 419. Our account will show, at the same time, that the work has many merits, and probably that it deserves a better translation. A good map of Portugal is also much wanted.

ART.

ART. IX. *Obſervations on the Cow-Pox. By John Coakley Lettſom, M. et LL. D. &c.* 4to. 88 pp. Nichols and Son, Red-Lion Paſſage, Fleet-Street. 1801.

ALTHOUGH the number of publications on the Cow-Pox is conſiderable, and coming from perſons living in different and very diſtant parts of the country, may be ſuppoſed ſufficiently to have diffuſed the knowledge of the facts, yet we are not ſorry to find the attention of the public kept alive, by having the ſubject brought before them from other quarters, and under different points of view.

The idea of ſuperſeding the ravages of the ſmall-pox, and in time, perhaps, of totally annihilating it, by the introduction of a diſeaſe in ſome reſpects ſimilar, but infinitely milder, taken from a cow, ſeems ſo extraordinary as fully to juſtify the caution with which it has been received, and the incredulity of ſome of the moſt enlightened and judicious of the community, as to the reality of the fact. We know nothing in the whole range of medical hiſtory that can be compared with it. It required therefore, and ſtill requires, that the utmoſt attention be paid to every thing relating to the progreſs of the diſeaſe; that the experiments with it be multiplied, and the reſults of them regiſtered, and that they may continue to be publiſhed for many years to come; particularly that the perſons who were early infected with the cow-pox ſhould be again and again ſubjected to the infection of the ſmall-pox, either by repeated inoculations, or by being taken among perſons infected with that diſeaſe; which, by confirming and eſtabliſhing ſtill more ſtrongly the knowledge of the ſalutary powers of the cow-pox, will remove the doubt or prejudice of the ſceptical and incredulous concerning it.

The intention of Dr. Lettſom, in theſe obſervations, is to give an hiſtorical account of the diſcovery and introduction of the cow-pox; a deſcription of the diſeaſe, and a concentrated view of the arguments and facts, by which the value of the diſcovery has been ſupported. To theſe he has added the reſult of his own obſervations, and of his inquiries among other practitioners, whoſe names had not yet appeared before the public; which together make a valuable addition to the facts on which the preference of vaccine over variolous inoculation is ſupported.

The introduction of inoculation of the ſmall-pox into Europe was hailed, and deſervedly, as one of the moſt ſalutary

events recorded in the annals of the world; as mitigating the ferocity of a diſeaſe, the moſt fatal, as well as diſguſting and loathſome, that ever afflicted mankind. But though it was ſoon diſcovered, and eſtabliſhed by the teſtimony of innumerable and incontrovertible facts, that the perſons who received the ſmall-pox by inoculation were rarely, indeed ſcarcely ever, affected with the confluent ſpecies of the diſeaſe, and conſequently that they ran little riſk of loſing their lives, or of being ſcarred and ſeamed in the dreadful manner, that perſons frequently were who received the infection by the breath or effluvia; yet, as the inoculated ſmall-pox was ſometimes formidable, and in one out of three or four hundred ſubjects terminated fatally, many perſons, even among the upper ranks of the community, were deterred from having recourſe to the practice; not daring to inflict a diſeaſe upon their offspring that might prove fatal: and as joined to this, a certain apparatus or preparation, both diætetic and medicinal, was thought to be neceſſary, in order to enſure ſucceſs to ſmall-pox inoculation, and the proceſs was attended with trouble and expence, two thirds at leaſt of the poor, who form the great maſs of the community, totally rejected it. As the cauſes that deterred ſo large a portion of the people from adopting the practice of inoculation were not likely to be removed, the hope that had been entertained, that the ſmall-pox might in time be totally exterminated by it, had vaniſhed, and it even began to be perceived, that though inoculation was beneficial to the perſons who ſubmitted themſelves or their families to the operation, yet from the careleſs manner in which it was practiſed it became even highly injurious to the public. For the mild form under which the inoculated diſeaſe generally appeared, encouraging the patients to go abroad, and mix with the people, the diſeaſe which, though harmleſs to them, was ſtill infectious, was more generally and more conſtantly diffuſed and propagated, than it ever had been before the practice of inoculation was introduced. This is proved by recurring to the bills of mortality, by which it appears that more perſons had died of the ſmall-pox, within the laſt thirty years, ending in the year 1795, which was the ſpace of time in which inoculation was moſt generally practiſed, than had died of the diſeaſe in the ſame ſpace of time, prior to its introduction into the country.

"Out of every thouſand deaths in the bills of mortality (ſee p. 36 of Dr. Heberden's obſervations, noticed in our laſt Review) the number attributed to the ſmall-pox during the firſt thirty years in the eighteenth century, before inoculation could yet have had any effect upon them, amounted to ſeventy-four. During an equal number of years at the end of the century, they amounted to ninety-five out of each

each thouſand. So that, as far as we are enabled to judge from hence, they would have appeared to have increaſed in a proportion of above five to four."

This general diffuſion of the diſeaſe has been conſidered as ſo ſerious an evil, that it has been ſuggeſted that ſome legiſlative regulations ſhould be formed, obliging inoculated perſons to confine themſelves within their houſes, and in many places in the country this precaution is practiſed, though not enjoined by any law. But in London, and other populous places, where ſuch a regulation is moſt required, it cannot be enforced without injury to the patients, who are frequently in want of the refreſhment of cool air, which, in the greater part of their habitations, cannot be procured. Here then the benefit that would be derived by the general introduction of cow-pox, inſtead of ſmall-pox inoculation, is eminently obvious; as the cow-pox emits no noxious or infectious effluvia, and is only communicable by the actual application of the fluid contained in a veſicle or puſtule, to a part of the body where the cuticle, or outward ſkin, is abraded. Perſons therefore living in the ſame houſe, or lying in the ſame bed, with patients under the cow-pox, are in no danger of receiving the infection. This is an advantage of ſuch magnitude and importance, as to call aloud on all true lovers of their country, moſt ſtrenuouſly to exert themſelves in overcoming any prejudice that their neighbours or dependants may entertain againſt it, and in endeavouring to obtain its univerſal adoption. With this view, we apprehend, it was, that an inſtitution for vaccine inoculation has been opened in Golden Square: but though we have the higheſt opinion of the benevolence of the managers, yet we cannot help obſerving that, by taking a large and expenſive houſe, and forming an extended eſtabliſhment, (an error common to almoſt all the modern charitable inſtitutions in the metropolis) they are precluded from effecting this grand national object. It has been proved that the cow-pox is a diſeaſe ſo extremely mild, as ſcarcely to ſubject the perſons undergoing it to the ſmalleſt degree of illneſs; that perſons of all ages, and in almoſt every ſituation, may be ſafely inoculated with it; that it requires no previous preparation, and neither confinement nor medicine in the courſe of it. This, at leaſt, is the general character of the complaint, the exceptions being ſo few as not to deſerve noticing, conſequently the expence of inoculating even thouſands of perſons muſt be inſignificant. No bar therefore ſhould be placed to prevent admiſſion to the benefit of the inſtitution; but all perſons applying ſhould be inoculated indiſcriminately, and without enquiry. By the regula-

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tions of the inſtitution, inſerted in the work before us, it ſeems, that inſtead of the people being invited to partake of its benefits, they are admoniſhed of the difficulty of obtaining them, which is not to be done without ſolicitation; "no perſons being admitted without recommendatory letters from the Governors, nor any but ſubſcribers allowed to take matter for inoculation, without paying for it." Such a form of admiſſion as this is neceſſary in general hoſpitals, where the patients are lodged, fed, and attended through the courſe of their illneſs at a conſiderable expence, and where the number of the patients muſt neceſſarily be limited by the funds, and by the capacity of the buildings; but is not applicable to the preſent caſe. This reſtriction is, however, adopted probably to induce perſons to become ſubſcribers. The ſame form of admiſſion, and for the ſame reaſon, is required at the different diſpenſaries, to the no ſmall vexation and diſtreſs of the poor; who are frequently, by thoſe means, deprived of the benefit thoſe excellent inſtitutions are calculated to afford; the caſe of the patient often becoming deſperate, before their friends can obtain for them the required recommendation.

It ſhould be remembered, that all infectious diſeaſes begin, and acquire their greateſt degree of malignity, in the cloſe and crowded habitations of the poor, and that they are thence introduced among the more opulent, by ſervants or working people, who hold communication with them. This is particularly the caſe with the ſmall-pox. Inſtead therefore of being reſtrained, the public good requires, that the poor ſhould be encouraged and invited to undergo a general inoculation with cow-pox matter. This cannot be done by a ſingle inſtitution; but as the diſeaſe is not infectious, the ſurgeons and apothecaries to all the hoſpitals, and diſpenſaries, and pariſh work-houſes, ſhould be directed to inoculate all perſons applying for the purpoſe, and freely to impart cow-pox matter to all perſons having occaſion for it. By this method alone we may hope that in time the ſmall-pox may be totally baniſhed from the country. The citizens of Mancheſter have actually adopted this ſalutary plan.

"Mancheſter," the preſent author ſays, "diſtinguiſhed as much for the ſcience of its citizens, as for its amplitude of commerce, has ſtood prominent in ſuggeſting, and carrying into execution, many uſeful and ſalutary eſtabliſhments. Their recent addreſs to the poor, which I ſhall here introduce, affords a pleaſing confirmation of their laudable attention to the intereſts of the community." P. 57.

The addreſs is ſhort, and well adapted to the purpoſe; we ſhall, therefore, give the principal paſſages.

"Inoculation for the cow-pox has been practiſed," it ſays, "for ſeveral years, with conſtant ſucceſs, in various parts of the kingdom. "It

" It has never failed to prevent the infection of the ſmall-pox.

" It may be communicated with ſafety to perſons of every age and ſex, and at all times and ſeaſons of the year, with equal advantage.

" The cow-pox is much milder and ſafer than the inoculated ſmall-pox, and not capable of infecting the perſons living in the ſame family, or even ſleeping in the ſame bed.

" It does not produce eruptions, which ſcar and diſfigure the face; and is ſeldom, if ever, attended with any other marks of the diſeaſe, than what appear on the arms, or parts where the matter is inſerted, neither has it been found to introduce any other diſeaſe into the conſtitution.

" Scarcely any remedies or attendance is required for the cow-pox, neither is there any neceſſity for phyſic before or after inoculation.

" All poor perſons whoſe affection for their families leads them to embrace this favourable opportunity, may have their children inoculated for the cow-pox, at the Hoſpitals and Diſpenſaries, from twelve to one every day in the week (Sundays excepted) through the year."

Next follows a ſimilar addreſs and advertiſement from the Public Diſpenſary, Carey-Street, but reſtricted to perſons having letters of recommendation. Dr. Letiſom then gives the ſubſtance of his correſpondence with Dr. Waterhouſe, of Cambridge Town, near Boſton, in America, where inoculation for the cow-pox has been ſucceſsfully introduced, and is favoured by the Preſident and principal Members of the Congreſs. To make the work more intereſting, the author has given a neat engraved head of Dr. Waterhouſe, and three heads in ſhadow, of Doctors Jenner, Woodville, and Pearſon. It will not be forgotten, we truſt, that Dr. Jenner was the introducer of this moſt ſalutary practice; and, whenever it ſhall be deemed ſufficiently eſtabliſhed, will have the moſt undoubted title to a public reward from the gratitude of his country.

ART. X. *The Siege of Acre. An Epic Poem. In Six Books. By Mrs. Cowley.* 4to. 9s. Debrett. 1801.

NO one ſurely will venture to ſay, that the preſent period is not ſufficiently productive in Epic Poetry. Yet either the characteriſtics of Epic Poetry are not the ſame now as they were wont to be, or our appetite, cloyed by abundance, does not receive them with its original reliſh. Greatly as we love the art of poetry, and highly as we hold this particular exerciſe of it, we confeſs that we have ceaſed to rejoice at the intelligence of a new Epic Poem.

The Siege of Acre, a proud circumſtance for our country, might well and reaſonably be expected to call forth the ableſt exertions of the Britiſh Muſe, yet at preſent this is the only occa-

occaſion which it has afforded us for the exerciſe of our critical duty. Much are we diſpoſed to view it with complacency, on account of the ſubject, and as the firſt production occaſioned by the memorable event, and laſt, though not leaſt, becauſe it is the effort of a female pen; alas! what muſt we do, or what can we ſay, when obliged to peruſe ſuch lines as the following, with ſuch confuſion of metaphors?

Art thou the Muſe? - Ah no! for Fiction She,
He, who o'er Aſia meant to drag the fight,
And at Byzantium all his horrors light.

A handful, from thy walls whole legions *ſend.*

And freſh anomalies ſtern Reaſon brave.

Hiſt'ry aſtoniſhed will the acts engrave,
Which *freed* a nation, and its ſons enſlave.

Not to be raſh, and *to make certain ſure,*
The chief reſolved freſh labours to endure.

The above is ſaid of Bonaparte, and his plan for invading Egypt. Again, on the ſame ſubject:

Whilſt Paris danc'd, or in the tribune roar'd,
He round him called a literary horde.

Bonaparte now embarks for Egypt.

Thus, when *to-wards* the ſea his forces drew,
Bidding to tortured Europe an adieu,
Globes, maps, and travels, ev'ry waggon bore,
And plans of fortreſſes an ample ſtore,
Sçavans and heroes were filed off by troops,
Here ſoldiers march'd; there, volume writing groupes:
What could impede a ſcheme thus ſagely plann'd?
POETS, PHILOSOPHERS, *his purpoſe fann'd!*

Now, reader, they ſet ſail.

Forth from Toulon's wide bay the pilots ſteer,
Their fleet brings *graceful* out it's length'ning rear.

Then they come to Malta, and play at hop, ſtep, and jump, and

Saw the *baleful tree* inſult the ground,
And heard the horrid triumph *leap* around.

Then they arrive at Egypt, but what they did there the author's Muſe does not tell us; but we are to know hereafter.

To *ſage* futurity be left their *road!*
Her page ſhall ſhew how ſwift the earth they *trod.*

Next follow theſe two lines, which we are not ſure that we underſtand.

The

The towers of *Ptolemais* command the Muſe,
Where bleeding valleys every joy refuſe.

Now they go on to Syria.

The tygers of the war, bounding, proceed,
And Syria's conqueſt boldly is decreed.

The ſacrifice of Elijah, which confounded Baal's prieſt, is really well-told, and with conſiderable animation. We were inclined to give it as a favourable ſpecimen, but were debarred by theſe vile lines:

Let the ſurrounding trough
Drink the ſoft tide, till every trench o'erflow.

Next comes the character of Bonaparte, who is called

A glorious, wicked, virtuous, wond'rous man;

followed by theſe two lines:

So, when the ſtoried Thetis flew to lave
Her godlike ſon in th' indurating wave.

From the above ſhort ſpecimens it may eaſily be imagined, that, without the ſmalleſt diſpoſition to harſhneſs or acrimony, it would be incompatible with our duty to beſtow on this performance any high degree of praiſe. We have deviated from our ordinary cuſtom, in firſt exhibiting what occurred to us as leſs favourable to the writer's pretenſion to literary fame. We will now view it on the other ſide, and willingly allow that ſhe is by no means without imagination, that the ſtory of the ſiege is well-told, that many of the paſſages are elegant and ſpirited, and that there are even ſome which may be peruſed with ſatisfaction by the critic, and with delight by the lovers of poetry.

The Epiſode of Oſmyn and Ira, in the Second Book, is intereſting; and that our readers may be induced to peruſe the whole, we will inſert only a part of it.

" Day ſprang! the *Feigner* bade her Lord adieu,
Then from a ſandal cheſt, impatient drew
The boyiſh robe, and bloſſom tinctur'd veſt,
Which Oſmyn's youthful brother once had dreſt;
Who late on wealth, and fruitful travel bent,
Adventurous, to diſtant CASHMIRE went,
Where the ſoft natives bid the ſhuttle fly,
And give to ſilky hair tenacious dye,
On the rich ſhawl contraſted colours pour,
And waft its beauties to each foreign ſhore.
Her female robes were inſtant thrown aſide,
And as a youth ſtept forth the blooming bride;
Before the mirror mov'd the martial fair,
Charm'd with her figure, and her graceful air.

The

The manly turban next, of crimſon dye,
Flaſh'd a new boldneſs o'er her radiant eye,
Fearleſs, *ſhe in her belt a dagger placed*,
The golden haft by jewel'ry embraced;
Again, her novel form diſtinct to view,
From room to room, from glaſs to glaſs ſhe flew:
Dark crayon'd curves, then graced her roſy lip,
A ſpot of equal hue, her chin's fair tip;
Self-ſatisfied, more gravely now ſhe ſtrode,
Acted a frown, aſſumed a ſtately nod.
Meantime her peering nurſe the fair one fought,
And in the act, the ſtartled Ira caught;
Each to a burſt of mirth awhile gave way,
And moments paſt in laugh, and gay delay.

Serious, the beauteous Ira ſudden grew,
Grander impreſſions o'er each feature flew;
Her waken'd countenance with meaning glow'd,
And the ſage matron into wonder awed.
Think not, ſhe cried, with dignity of port,
Thou ſee'ſt me, Abra, thus array'd in ſport;
Ah, no! far other thoughts my ſoul diſtend,
Bleſs *thou* the meaſure, and the deed commend!
To ſhare my huſband's fate, whate'er betide,
Is the fix'd will of his adoring bride.
Nay, ſhriek not thus, but noiſy grief reſtrain;
Vain is thy ſorrow—thy remonſtrance vain;
The timid heart of Ira, DUTY ſteels;
Courage, and love, ſole attributes, it feels.
Duty is PASSION in a ſoul like mine,
Its bounds no human language can define:
In grov'ling minds compreſs'd and ſlow its tide,
Through life a humble but a placid guide;
Higher its tones in minds of higher mold,
And fine the lines its energies unfold.
O! if thy heart be callous grown through age,
Youth ſwells in mine, and animates to rage—
The arm which threatens Oſmyn with a blow,
Shall feel what powers from female vengeance flow;
Let men, let heroes, for their country fight,
Tread the proud field, and deathful fame invite;
Let patriots ruſh and for their nation fall—
For LOVE *I* arm, and dare the arduous wall!
Muſt thy Lord bleed, and not his Ira by,
To ſtaunch the flood, or catch the parting ſigh?
Now, whilſt I linger, *perhaps* the ſword deſcends,
And Oſmyn ſinks, abandon'd by his friends!
She ſpoke—a ſabre from its ſcabbard drew,
And through the ſtreets, with *wilder'd* air, ſhe flew.
The beauteous ſeeming youth ſmall notice caught,
Each boſom with its own diſtreſs was fraught;

If hopeleſs agony *her* features ſhew'd,
In ev'ry face the ſame expreſſion flow'd—
For ſhowers of bullets on the rampart fall,
And wounded townſmen ſtagger from the wall.
Almoſt to madneſs was her horror wrought,
As vainly through theſe ſcenes ſhe Oſmyn ſought,
Plainly diſtinguiſh'd, whereſoe'er his ſtand,
Lofty in height, amidſt the talleſt band!
Yet ſtill his lofty port ne'er met her eye—
From poſt to poſt they ſaw the trembler fly,
Nor wonder'd that a boy ſo young, ſo fair,
Should ruſh from danger with diſtracted air.

At length, amidſt her hurried, frenzied flight,
One ſpot ſhe mark'd where thickeſt ſeem'd the fight;
Ah, ſure, ſhe cried, if Oſmyn breathes, he's there!
And onward darted the courageous fair;
Nor vain—his tow'ring port ſhe raptur'd knew,
And ſoon his graceful viſage met her view.
Now ſoft receding, diſtant ſtood the maid,
To catch her tender Oſmyn's glance, afraid,
Leſt he ſhould force her from the hallow'd ground
Where himſelf ſtood, by circling dangers bound:
Where'er he mov'd ſhe kept him in her view—
Now forward ſtept;—now gently ſhe withdrew.
She ſaw him lift the maſs, ſhe ſaw him throw
The pond'rous ruin on the yelling foe,
Who, on the plain beneath in thouſands ſtrong,
With fearleſs valour to the bulwarks throng.
When the rock fail'd, or, tired at length of theſe,
The burniſh'd firelock ſhe beheld him ſeize,
Whate'er the weapon, ſtill his aim was true,
Nor e'er in vain the fatal bullet flew.
At length th' invaders, taught to be diſcreet,
Silenced their bombs, and ſounded a retreat!
Ira beheld her Osmyn ſafe deſcend,
And to their homes th' elated townſmen bend;
Swift, by a ſhorter route ſhe flew before,
The anxious Abra claſp'd her at the door." P. 34.

The Third Book deſcribes the arrival of Sir Sydney Smith to the relief of Acre, and though it abounds with many defective and feeble lines, will not be read without emotion.

The Fourth and Fifth Books repreſent the deeds of the Engliſh, which are well enough told; but we cannot get the better of the diſguſt excited by ſuch ſtrange expreſſions, as

—— the pearly arm of buſy morn.

—— deeds deſerving day tho' *ſubterreen*.

———— *unconſcious to fear*.

—— oppoſing ſwords dread duties know,
And round, and round, their random edges *flow*.

We

We preſume the following to be the portion of the work, on which the writer moſt prides herſelf, we ſhall therefore inſert it as an act of juſtice.

" Softly majeſtic; full upon the ſight
Of thoſe who nouriſh'd on the walls, the fight,
A mount, diſtinct, its native honours ſhew'd,
And on its ſwells, carmined, the Nopal glow'd.
The name of *Cœur de Lion* graced the hill,
Beſtow'd in ages paſt, and granted ſtill.
Here BONAPARTE ſtood; and on the breach,
Roſe SIDNEY SMITH, O! for the glowing reach
Of ſome inſpired, *illuminated* pen,
To ſhew how ſtood, theſe two illuſtrious men!
To ſhew what thoughts each lofty boſom ſtrain,
When glance met glance, athwart the martial plain!
The form of either preſt upon the view,
And air, and action, ſtern attention drew.
Thus ſtood TWO MEN, in courage, zeal, the ſame,
But each ambitious of a diff'rent name;
So the two *Seraphs*, heading each their hoſt,
Appear'd, O Milton! on the heav'nly coaſt,
Whilſt the bright SON OF MORN with fading light,
Shrunk before ABDIEL in celeſtial fight,
Star-treading ſpirit! whoſe ſubſiding ray,
Pluck'd from immortal courts a ſhade of day,
And woke in Angels the ſad power to ſigh,
As, hurled—He darted from the marble ſky,
Down, down, in endleſs depths remote to dwell,
Where ſeas of fire their burning ſurges ſwell.

High on the tower, bold SIDNEY lofty ſtands,
Guiding th' elaſtic courage of his bands;
Aloof, amidſt his friends in creſcent form,
Stood BONAPARTE, regent of the ſtorm!—
On RICHARD's mount, but not as Richard ſtood
Pouring to heav'n his conſecrated blood;
Not to *protect* the faith whoſe glorious ſun
Firſt riſing here, o'er all the earth had run;
No! but to quench it in its native bed,
Where yet its rays, obtuſely bright, are ſhed.
His actions, vehemence and wrath declare,
Your bombs, he cries, nor toil, ye Frenchmen ſpare!
We'll force another breach—fly to the camp,
This day, this hour, my future fate muſt ſtamp!
See, where HE ſtands like ſome inſpiring God,
Guiding a battle by his powerful nod;
O FORTUNE! ſhall no bleſt deputed ball,
That ruin reach—upon that ſeaman fall?
Fly to the camp! be all its engines roll'd
Towards the wall; a GATE we'll *there* unfold,

A gate

A gate to Acre's heart—to India's plains,
To ev'ry court where eaſtern Britain reigns;
To ev'ry mart her commerce makes its own,
And her proud traders, govern, from a throne?
Thus pierced remotely, in a fruitful limb,
The purple jewels of the vine are dim,
Its cluſters ſhrink, its ruddy drops exude,
Each branch is drain'd, and the tough TRUNK ſubdued.

Ere this important day—ſublime in rage,
Bad elements, and arms, and hoſts engage,
Rapid, was borne, acroſs the wearied land,
To diſtant KLEBER'S camp the late command—
That ev'ry hope of glory he ſhould yield,
And quit with all his bands the turgid field.
They hear; with martial promptitude obey,
Strike ev'ry tent, and tread their trodden way.
Abana's flowery banks ſoon fell behind
Its noble ſtream by groves of balm confin'd;
And *Pharphar's* waves which nimbly dart along,
Whilſt Art's and Nature's gifts its borders throng,
Purple *Cadambras*, marble cones ariſe,
And glimpſe their features as the water flies.
O SACRED BOUNDS! where once rapt beings trod,
Who held entranced communion with their God,
Where prophet-poets ſtruck the hallow'd lyre,
And awed, and charm'd, with heaven's immediate fire!
Loſt 'midſt theſe ſhades unfelt the moments flew,
Whilſt *ungerm'd* ages bloſſom'd to their view;
Thrones, yet not raiſed, were *ruin'd* in their ſight,
Great empires blazed, and glimmer'd into night!" P. 105.

The Sixth Book deſcribes the march of the French to the breach, and the final triumph of the Engliſh; and now what are we to add in concluſion? The Poem was certainly compoſed in great haſte; yet although there are many feeble, there are many animated lines, and the patriotic ſpirit which choſe the ſubject is entitled, doubtleſs, to the higheſt praiſe. We are however compelled to ſay, that the taſte of the writer ſeems extremely vitiated; and, we greatly fear that the acute author of the Baviad would not be induced, on peruſal of this Poem, to retract an item of his former ſeverity. With reſpect to ourſelves, we ſhould be inclined, with the moſt favourable diſpoſition we can maintain, to adviſe this author to read more, and write leſs.

ART.

Art. XI. *Letters addreſſed to a young Man*, &c.

(Concluded from p. 365.)

We turn with pleaſure to another female, whoſe mind is very differently cultivated. The third volume of Mrs. Weſt's valuable work is devoted to manners and literature. The author appears a ſtrong advocate for pleaſing manners, and aſks, "Why ſhould merit expect that every one ſhould take the trouble of piercing the rough ſhell, in which it wilfully incruſts itſelf?" But while enforcing attention to the agreeable qualities, ſhe founds politeneſs upon principle, and inſiſts that unleſs it is uniform it cannot be genuine. We would preſs the following remarks on all *very* genteel young men, who, with moſt elegant propenſities, have the misfortune to be born in humble mediocrity.

"Suitability includes another requiſite; namely, that you ſhould not be more of a gentleman than accords with your rank and fortune. The levelling principle, which is now ſo induſtriouſly diſſeminated, counteracts this precaution; and you will hear a vaſt deal of abuſe on dull care, low-minded prudence, and drudging induſtry. You will be told, that they are in their very nature infinitely inferior to liberality, generoſity, taſte, ſpirit, independence, vivacity, fire, and a great many other clever fellows, who I am apt to ſuſpect are Bow-ſtreet runners in diſguiſe, for I know that they generally conduct their aſſociates to the ſame goal.

"If you deſire it, I will grant that it is a pity, that a lad of great parts, numerous acquirements, fine feelings, and as many *etceteras* as you pleaſe, was not born a nobleman. I confeſs I ſee no reaſon why you were not, except the will of Providence, the laws of your country, and the abſolute neceſſity that the humbler ſtations in life ſhould be more thickly peopled than the exalted. And as many thouſand young men poſſeſſed of theſe pretenſions are in your predicament, I know of no remedies but induſtry and reſignation. For, if you were all to daſh in a high ſtyle, the univerſe could not hold you. There muſt be a profuſion of aromatic flowers, to ſupport the bees who live upon their ſweets; and, what is more, the *bees* themſelves are not *butterflies*. They alſo have a province aſſigned them, and *they* muſt *labour* in their vocation, or periſh. Had you been born in a higher ſphere, your duties would have been multiplied, or you would have been a worthleſs drone. If you find the care of a few talents difficult, do not murmur at your Lord for not having entruſted you with more. I am treating the ſubject more ſeriouſly than I intended; but it proceeds from my earneſt wiſh to ſee you contented in your ſituation, and performing its duties with cheerfulneſs: and, ſurely, reſpect to the wiſe appointments of your Creator, is the ſtrongeſt motive to induce you ſo to do. If you do not ſeem to deſpiſe your own lot in life, by affecting an *unſuitable* degree of importance, you will not give others a pretext to deride it. There is nothing contemptible in decent virtuous poverty; it is too ſacred to be ridiculed; unleſs, by a poor imitation of what you cannot

cannot ſupport, you give others leave to ſuppoſe that you are aſhamed of it. Have you any cauſe to bluſh at ſaying, "I cannot afford ſuch an indulgence," unleſs you are conſcious of uſing thoſe expreſſions with a view of extorting the deſired pleaſure from the liberality of thoſe whom you addreſs? The purſe-proud worldling, and the empty-headed coxcomb, may deſpiſe you: and if *contempt* for any individual were a Chriſtian ſentiment, you might retort it; but ſolace yourſelf with reflecting, that the friendſhip of thoſe, who act on ſuch *narrow* principles, cannot be deſirable.

"I am not adviſing you to trumpet your wants to the world; that were to loſe all virtuous dignity of character, and to aſſume the air of a mendicant. I wiſh you to *confine* your wants within the *bounds* of your fortunes; and never to be aſhamed of owning, that you dare not allow yourſelf even an innocent gratification which you can ill afford. By exerciſing a habit of prudent ſelf-denial, you will ſtrengthen all your virtues; and the forbidden fruit, when it has been long avoided, will ceaſe to be attractive. Beſides the conſiderations, which are due to fortune, ſome are juſtly owing to rank; for, even allowing wealth to be equal, it is evident that the gradations of ſociety have a certain propriety of expence allotted to each order, which it is at leaſt injudicious to outſtep. I do not mean that the *degree* of experience ſhould be preſcribed and limited by ſumptuary laws; I only mean, that it is prudent in every rank of ſociety ſo to conduct themſelves, as not to excite the ridicule or the envy of the degrees which are immediately above or below them. This opinion will draw on me the bittereſt invectives from the immenſe hordes of ſpirited young men, who, like Lenitive in the play, ſecretly "curſe the ſhop," and whenever they go out of it baniſh it from their minds, and, if *poſſible*, from their manners. Nor am I leſs afraid that the lady of the houſe, their *ci-devant* miſtreſs, will be equally indignant, when ſhe has lighted up her luſtres and chandeliers, ſtrung her wreaths of artificial flowers, fixed her card-tables, prepared her lemonade, nay even engaged the *circular* groom of the chamber, who is maſter of the ceremonies in that neighbourhood, for the grand event of her "being at home;" ſhould I, in my blunt way, aſſure her, that I ſhould conſider her more in character when preſiding at the *ſocial* comforts of a friendly tea-table, or a family party. I almoſt doubt whether the maſter of the manſion, notwithſtanding the impending horrors of an appearance in the Gazette, would thank me for animadverting upon his tavern bill of fare; and I will own that his liſt of wines, and the furniture of his country villa, might tempt me to ſay ſomething more juſt than agreeable, unleſs I ſhould reſtrain myſelf by a recollection of the next ſubject* which I propoſe to diſcuſs. I will diſmiſs this with an earneſt entreaty that, from the conſideration of its not having been your own fault that you are not rich and great, you will never fall into the puerile vanity of wiſhing to be thought ſo. You muſt immediately be found out, and then you will deſerve the ridicule which cannot now faſten upon your character. Adopt the manners of the gentleman, as far as civility, attention, pro-

* Ill-nature.

priety

priety of expreſſion, modeſt eaſe, and decent frankneſs, indicate the gentleman. But ſtop there; to *imitate* his expences is ruinous; to *affect* to do ſo is contemptible." P. 82.

Our extracts have already been ſo numerous, that we muſt paſs more ſpeedily over the remainder of this work. But we cannot refrain from noticing, with moſt entire and warm approbation, the ſpirited attack on the *new philoſophy*, which is contained in the 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th Letters. Mrs. Weſt ſeems to have hunted it through all its intricate windings, with a degree of zeal and ability, to which we heartily wish ſucceſs. The ſophiſtry which that pernicious ſchool employs to pervert the nature of vice and virtue is forcibly expoſed, and the writings of Goethe and Rouſſeau are held up to deteſtation. We could with pleaſure ſubjoin the *humourous* account of the popular romance of the former, but the length of our critique ſo forcibly reminds us of the neceſſity of compreſſion, that we muſt refer our readers to the work itſelf. The following remark is, however, too good to be omitted.

"Sentimental wickedneſs is infinitely more dangerous than ſenſual. Satan, when clad in a mild cherubic form, deceived "Uriel, the ſharpeſt ſighted ſpirit of all in Heaven," and obtained admiſſion into Paradiſe! In his own form, he was foiled by the miniſtering ſpirit Abdiel, and he ſtood abaſhed before the youthful Zephon. Vice formerly paid Virtue homage, by affecting the diſguiſe of Hypocriſy; and when ſhe wiſhed to deceive, ſhe aſſumed the tone, air, and dreſs of her celeſtial adverſary. But now, when tricked out in her own meretricious ornaments, and marked by her peculiar emblazonry, ſhe performs her moſt nefarious actions in the face of day; and boldly tells us, that ſhe is not Vice but Virtue. Happily, we have an unerring rule, by which to form our judgments: "By their fruits ye ſhall know them." P. 199.

The exiſtence of the anti-chriſtian conſpiracy is proved by the conceſſions of a publication, which is "*more* than *ſuſpected*," Mrs. W. obſerves, "of being partial to the principles of the new philoſophy." We know not to which of our contemporaries ſhe alludes; we can only ſay, that the inferences which ſhe draws from the extract are fair, and the charge of temporizing juſt. Indeed, Mrs. Weſt has the courage to treat Reviewers, and periodical publications, with no great ceremony. She ſeverally reprobates the folly of "young ambition" turning author; and we agree with her, that a forced unnatural character is likely to be the conſequence.

In p. 232, we meet with the following juſt limitation of the liberty which an author might properly uſe.

"If you ſhould aſk me, "whether my precautionary ſuggeſtions are meant to inſinuate that you ſhould read no books but thoſe which

are

are manifeſtly written in the *defence* of religion, or thoſe which are ſtrongly *tinctured* with piety?" I would anſwer, "By no means." On the contrary, I think that amuſement is lawful; that varied information is highly ſerviceable; and that confining your ſtudies within ſuch limitations would be very unſuitable to your period of life, and might give an enthuſiaſtic contracted bigotry to your character. If it had not become neceſſary to counteract the wiles of our enemies, who have ſeized on the lighter kinds of literature, and made them the vehicles of their dreadful tenets, I would recommend that books of amuſement ſhould be kept *clear* from the ſubject of religion. Solomon was not required to blend the worſhip of the ſanctuary with the feſtivals and dances of the "ivory palaces." But then thoſe palaces ſhould not have been devoted to "the worſhip of Milcom, the abomination of the Moabites, or Aſhtaroth the goddeſs of the Zidonians." If a ſenſe of religion pervades the *heart* of the writer, nothing *offenſive* to its ſpirit will appear even in thoſe *light* compoſitions which are dedicated to mirth and hilarity. He will not recommend vice by placing it in an advantageous point of view. He will uſe no ſophiſtical arguments in its favour. He will not ſeek to inflame the criminal paſſions. He will ſpeak of the failings of virtuous characters in the terms which they really deſerve, as faults and blemiſhes; and if he deals in fiction, he will take care that thoſe errors ſhall produce inconveniences which may deter others from ſimilar actions. Above all, we muſt abſtain from inſulting the honoured form of religion, either by ridiculing her doctrines, her inſtitutions, and her miniſters, by ſly inſinuations, and oblique ſarcaſms, which tend to degrade her in the eſtimation of the public, or by openly avowing the principles of Deiſm. This attention to decency, to morals, and Chriſtianity, is ſtrictly required from all, who *profeſs* themſelves to be members of any Chriſtian communion."

Part of the 15th, and all the 16th Letter, is devoted to the examination of thoſe democratical notions which affect government, property, and the origin of ſociety. In this part Mrs. Weſt ſuſtains her former character, as a lover of order, ſubordination, and lawful authority. She contraſts the account given in Scripture, of the firſt aſpect of civil ſociety, with the wild dreams of Rouſſeau. We lament that their abſurdity has not rendered a laboured refutation of them unneceſſary.

The 17th Letter is chiefly employed in refuting the falſe aſſertions of thoſe, who call themſelves *Rationaliſts* in education, by omitting what they term prejudices in favour of religion. She refutes Rouſſeau's falſe, but pernicious aſſertion, that, as a child can form no proper ideas of God, by bringing him acquainted with the divine nature you make him an idolater. She obſerves, that material ſymbols are uſed in holy writ, when ſpeaking of the Creator, and that divine inſpiration would not ſuggeſt ideas which might lead us into ſin.

After expoſing the inſtability of *feeling*, as a guide of conduct, and making ſome pertinent remarks on the fearful aſpect of the times, ſhe concludes with this pathetic exhortation.

"To

" To you, and to your brothers, I bequeath my labours: a pledge of my ſtrong maternal attachment. I have enjoyed *one* heartfelt ſatisfaction while engaged in this purſuit, which reſults from the conſciouſneſs of having diſcharged *my* duty. Do you, my children, add the exhilarating delight which will reſult from my perceiving that you make the principles I have ſo warmly recommended your rule of action, and I ſhall then enjoy a reward far ſuperior to any that fame or fortune can beſtow.

" To you, my dear Thomas, ever preſent to me in mind, though diſtant in perſon, I more *peculiarly* addreſs myſelf. The duty of an eldeſt ſon is in ſome degree paternal. The younger branches always look up to him as a model; and the conduct of one often leads a whole family, by imitation, to vice or to virtue. Reſolve then, with all the warm ſincerity of youth, even in the ſanctuary of God, and before his altar, that the fond affection, the deference and eſteem, with which you have inſpired the hearts of your brothers, ſhall not betray them into vice or folly. Reſolve to be a comfort to the old age of thoſe parents who inſtructed and ſupported your youth. By this ſolemn engagement you will take the moſt certain method of inſuring your own happineſs; and, that God may enable you to fulfil it! prays, from the fulneſs of her heart,

" Your ever-affectionate Mother." P. 393.

Our general opinion of this work may be gathered from the copious extracts which we have made from it, and the commendations we have beſtowed on various parts. Our admiration of it, as a *whole*, is increaſed by conſidering it as the work of a female, " whoſe ſecluded life," as ſhe informs us in the Preface, " afforded her few opportunities of profiting by literary converſation, or the colliſion of minds actuated by a ſimilar taſte, and engaged in congenial purſuits:" and we have been informed by a gentleman, who accidentally called upon her laſt year, at her houſe in Northamptonſhire*, that inſtead of finding her abſorbed in books, and ſurrounded with papers, with all the paraphernalia of a profeſſed *authoreſs*, ſhe was employed in looking over the linen of her large family, and regulating its œconomy, in one of the neateſt manſions he ever entered; ſhe herſelf being a perfect pattern of neatneſs in her perſon and dreſs, and of unaffected ſimplicity in her manners and character.

Here then it may not be improper to mention, for the elucidation of that paſſage in her work (vol. i, p. 184) wherein ſhe reminds her ſon of the claims which the eſtabliſhed religion has upon him, by his being able " to enumerate among his immediate anceſtors and collateral kindred, beſides a long

* At Little Bowden, near Market-Harborough.

liſt

list of worthy parochial clergy, some confessors in the cause of episcopacy, and one eminent defender of the most important article of the Christian Faith;" that in this last sentence she refers to that excellent Treatise on Christ's Resurrection, by Gilbert West, Esq. For he, and his brother, Admiral West, were Cousins-German of her husband's father; his mother being daughter of the clergyman of his parish, and descended from an uninterrupted succession of its incumbents; one of whom had been a great sufferer in the time of the Rebellion, and had his living sequestered for seventeen years. Mrs. West herself also, by a female line, is descended from the family of Dr. Henchman, some time Bishop of London. This information, which her own modesty would have led her to decline, has been communicated to us by the gentleman above-mentioned. We do not hesitate to add, that her son, whatever boast he may derive from ancestry, or to whatever situation abilities or contingencies may raise him, will always have reason to be most proud of being born of such a mother.

ART. XII. *Sermons preached to a Country Congregation; to which are added, a few Hints for Sermons; intended chiefly for the Use of the younger Clergy. Vol. II. By William Gilpin, Prebendary of Salisbury, and Vicar of Boldre, in New Forest.* 8vo. 472 pp. 7s. Cadell and Davies. 1800.

A SECOND volume of the discourses of this pious and valuable author, has waited longer for our notice than agreed with our intention, or respect for him*. We shall not further attempt to characterize a writer already so well-known to the public; but giving first a list of the Sermons, shall mention one or two other particulars, and then conclude.

"Philip and Nathaniel—On the Trinity—Sin against the Holy Ghost—Christ delivered for our Offences, &c.—On the Sabbath—On the Lord's Supper—On Self-denial—On a State of Trial—Christ's Yoke easy—On the penitent Thief—On the different Modes of God's speaking to Mankind—On the Secret of the Lord—Against allowing small Offences—On St. Peter's Denial of Christ—On Anger—On forgiving Injuries—On evil Thoughts—Martha and Mary—Casting all our Care on God—Praise the Lord for his Goodness, &c.—Commune

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* For the account of the former volume, see Brit. Crit. vol. xviii. p. 21.

with your Heart—Hiſtory, and Proof of the New Teſtament—On Faith without Works—Go on unto Perfection—Lord now letteſt thou thy Servant depart in Peace." P. iii.

The Hints for Sermons are here continued to the complete number of 100; and to fill them up would certainly be an admirable exerciſe for thoſe who are beginning the important ſtudy of compoſition for the pulpit. It is rather an error in the title-page, that the ſentence, "intended chiefly for the uſe of the younger clergy," is not ſo particularly adjoined to the *Hints*, as the reaſon of the caſe ſeems to require; but is divided from it by a black line, which puts it in doubt whether the whole volume was not intended to have the ſame deſtination; whereas, in truth, the Sermons are fit for general uſe, and by no means deſerve to be confined to a particular claſs. To chooſe a ſpecimen from the writings of ſuch an author is either very difficult, on account of the many paſſages which equally demand notice, or perfectly eaſy, becauſe any which can be given will be found ſufficiently good. We take the eaſier way, and place before our readers the following paſſage of the 30th Sermon, on the obſervance of the Sabbath.

"I have heard many trifling excuſes for not attending the church. Some will tell you, they have not proper clothes to appear in. This is, at beſt, giving up their duty to God, through the fear of man. But generally ſpeaking, they cannot leave their wicked haunts on a Sunday: and this commonly keeps their children, and themſelves in ſuch clothes, as they think it not decent to appear in at church. You always ſee moſt decency in the ſober, religious family. Even where the family is large, and there is nothing to depend on but daily labour, yet when God bleſſes the father and mother with health, and they do their utmoſt to bring up their children in induſtry, to aſſiſt the general ſtock with what little they can do, we ſee in ſuch families—hard living indeed—yet this hard living is ſo bleſſed by God, that there is always a little ſtill left to put the beſt face on poverty.

"Among the moſt pleaſing ſights of a country village, is that of a father, and mother followed by their family, of different ages, iſſuing from their little dwelling on a Sunday morning, as the bell tolls to church. The children, with their ruddy, wholeſome looks, are all neat and clean; and though many a patch appear on their clothes, all is tight and whole. Their behaviour at church ſhews what an impreſſion their parents have given them of the holineſs of the place; and of the duties they have to perform. Though unregarded, as they return home, by their richer neighbours, they carry back with them to their humble cottage, the bleſſing of God.—Pious parents! lead on your children from church to heaven. You are in the right road. Your heavenly father ſees your hearts, and will never demand an excuſe for your dreſs.

"There are other excuſes made for neglecting the ſabbath. Some alledge, they are engaged in their maſter's work, which they cannot leave.

leave. And, in caſes of neceſſity, this may be true. But I ſuppoſe there are no maſters ſo hard upon their ſervants, as not in general to allow them time to go to church.—Too often, it may be feared, the ſervants are not ſo early, and active at their buſineſs, as they might be; and that in ſhort themſelves make the excuſe, which they lay on their maſters.—One thing indeed I wiſh their maſters would remedy; and that is a cuſtom, which I fear prevails much, of paying labourers on Sunday morning; which gives them a pretence for neglecting church, and ſpending the time in procuring proviſion. I ſee not why their wages might not be paid when they are due, on Saturday night: the maſter has certainly this to anſwer for.

"But whatever excuſes are made, if they who make them wiſh to know whether they are ſincere, let them only aſk themſelves, whether they are not ſuch excuſes, as they could eaſily get over for the ſake of ſome little pleaſure or advantage? If any diverſion, for inſtance, were going forward, which they were eager to ſee, would any of theſe excuſes reſtrain them from it? Would they not get their buſineſs quickly done, that nothing might detain them from their pleaſure? If ſo, they plainly ſhew in what light they conſider their duty to God.

"Perſons of this kind, who think every thing an excuſe for neglecting the worſhip of God, would take it very ill, were they to ſuppoſe their bodies after death were not to be buried in a church-yard. And yet, in fact, what has a perſon of this kind to do with the rites of the church in any ſhape? He never comes into a church, till he is brought in as a corpſe. What muſt ſuch a wretch feel, if he has any feeling, at the laſt hour? With what face can he cry, as he is lying on his death-bed, Lord have mercy upon me!—Who is to have mercy upon him?—That God, whom he hath never ſerved.

"Let me then beſeech thoſe among you, who are more regular in your attendance on the holy worſhip of God, to continue in your good reſolutions; and not fall away after the example of ſuch as *dwell in the tents of ungodlineſs*. Depend upon it, and I cannot repeat it too often, there is nothing which tends ſo much to keep up order, and decency, and good manners, and religion in a pariſh, as a ſtrict obſervance of the ſabbath. Some people may go to church without a good motive; out of mere decency perhaps: but nobody, I believe, neglects it without a bad motive. A neglect of the ſabbath generally either finds a man wicked, or makes him ſo.

"I was reading lately an account of a country, in which the chriſtian faith had once been eſtabliſhed; but when the perſon who wrote the account travelled there, all knowledge of chriſtianity was ſo utterly loſt, that when he aſked ſuch of the inhabitants as he met, who Chriſt was?—for what purpoſe he died?—what was meant by a future ſtate?—or by the immortality of the ſoul—or by the day of judgment?—and other eaſy queſtions—they ſtared at him in ſtupid ignorance, having never heard of any of theſe things.——In the laſt page, the author tells us the uſe of the ſabbath was totally loſt among theſe people.——If he had told us this in the firſt page, we ſhould have taken all the reſt for granted." P. 56.

Of the purchaſers of Sermons, thoſe who have not yet heard of the appearance of this ſecond volume, will certainly feel obliged to us for informing them of the fact.

ART. XIII. *The Little Sea-Torch, or True Guide for Coaſting Pilots: by which they are clearly inſtructed how to navigate along the Coaſts of England, Ireland, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Sicily; the Iſles of Malta, Corſica, Sardinia, and others in the Straits; and of the Coaſt of Barbary, from Cape Bon to Cape de Verd. Enriched with upwards of One Hundred Appearances of Head-Lands and Light-Houſes; together with Plans of the principal Harbours: alſo a Table of Soundings, and various explanatory Remarks. The Whole forming a Work of the greateſt Utility to Seamen, and peculiarly calculated to inſtruct the curious Inquirer into thoſe Subjects that are connected with Maritime Geography. Tranſlated from the French of Le Sieur Bougard, with Corrections and Additions. By J. T. Serres, Marine-Painter to his Majeſty, his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Clarence, and Marine-Draughtſman to the Right Honourable the Board of Admiralty.* Folio. 143 pp. beſides many Plates. 4l. 4s. Debrett, Nicol, &c. 1801.

THIS uſeful publication is a tranſlation of the "*Le Petit Flambeau de la Mer*," a French work of great value and authority; which accounts ſufficiently for its quaint, and, to an Engliſhman, almoſt ridiculous title. It is dedicated to Earl Spenſer, the late Firſt Lord of the Admiralty, and contains a juſt compliment to his Lordſhip, on the unrivalled ſucceſſes of our fleets during his preſiding at the Admiralty. "That period," ſays the author, "was indeed fraught with glory; being not leſs truly honourable to yourſelf, than ſatisfactory to the nation at large, that beheld, with pride and triumph, the Britiſh ſtandard expanded on every ſea, and victorious on every ſhore." The author was encouraged to undertake this work, by the recommendation of ſeveral captains in the navy, and particularly by Captain Cunningham, of his Majeſty's ſhip Clyde, with whom he made ſeveral voyages. This gentleman told him, that by giving a correct verſion of the original, and by accurately delineating the head-lands and charts, as there exhibited, he would do an eſſential ſervice to the Britiſh marine, and particularly to thoſe perſons in its ſervice, who might not be acquainted with the French language. In conſequence, Mr. Serres, whoſe merits as a marine-painter are not unknown to the

the world, immediately engaged in the undertaking, which to us, who, however, are not well acquainted with that original, appears to be performed in a manner that does credit to the author, as a draughtsman; while the elegant, and, we doubt not, just *tinting* of the prominent cliffs, the various objects, the castles, the light-houses, and other conspicuous buildings, as seen from the ocean, during the approach of the vessel to the shore, renders it valuable even to those who have no occasion for the work as a guide to avoid its dangers, or embrace its blessings.

Indeed, when we consider the perils to which our fellow-creatures are often exposed on such occasions, even when the wished-for haven seems to open its arms to receive them, after a long exile from all that they hold dear on earth; when, also, we reflect on the very recent loss near our own coast, of a fine and crowded ship of the line, from the inattention or ignorance of the pilot, we cannot but wish for the multiplication and diffusion of books of this useful kind, when founded on actual survey.

The work is divided into fifteen chapters, and is decorated with no less than twenty folio plates, taken off on hot-pressed paper, of appearances of head-lands and striking permanent objects that meet the sight, on the approach of the vessel to the coast; and these plates exhibit numerous views of the same object, accommodated to the various positions of the vessel during her approximation to it. Some of them indeed form very picturesque and beautiful landscapes; and all carry the appearance of exhibiting to the attentive mariner the true representation, and just local position of the object intended to direct him. The eighth, eleventh, sixteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth plates are particularly well executed, and cannot but arrest the attention of those voyagers who have visited the seas and havens to which they belong. We hope they will also interest them in favour of a work which, we hear with regret, has been almost ruinous to the finances of the author.

The Charts are twelve in number, and are also elegantly tinted. They delineate, with apparent accuracy, the most celebrated and frequented ports of Europe; and as the preceding views, called by Mr. Serres *Appearances*, gave the objects distinctly seen from the ocean on land, these charts mark the shoals, the rocks, the sand-banks, that lie hid beneath the surface, or are only partly visible, their bearings, and their distances. The soundings near them, and the other parts of the road that lead into each haven respectively, are marked by figures denoting the fathoms of water; and, on the whole, as minute

minute attention ſeems to have been beſtowed on the hydographical deſcription as on the geographical delineation. A particular table of ſoundings, thoſe, we mean, of greateſt importance to be known to Engliſh mariners, in the channel, and on the coaſts of England and France, cloſes the volume; which we think highly deſerving of the public patronage, eſpecially of thoſe who preſide in the department for the uſe of which it was intended. We cannot ſpeak of the ſtyle, as always correct or elegant; but if it be faithful to the original, and intelligible to the ſea-faring man, it is ſufficient. In this country where commerce is ſo univerſally cultivated, and at a time when peace has given to our merchants acceſs to every part of the globe, a work like the preſent, evidently attended with much labour and heavy expences, ought not, we think, to want purchaſers; and we heartily wiſh, that our efforts to promote its circulation may be crowned with ſucceſs, and give effectual aſſiſtance to the ingenious author.

ART. XIV. *Grecian Antiquities; or, an Account of the public and private Life of the Greeks; relating to their Government, Laws, Magiſtracy, Judicial Proceedings, Naval and Military Affairs, Religion, Oracles, Feſtivals, &c. &c. Chiefly deſigned to explain Words in the Greek Claſſics, according to the Rites and Cuſtoms to which they refer. To which is added, a Chronology of Remarkable Events in the Grecian Hiſtory, from the Foundation of the Kingdom of Argos, under Inachus, to the Death of Alexander. By the Rev. Thomas Harwood, late of Univerſity College, Oxford.* 8vo. 509 pp. 9s. Cadell and Davies. 1801.

THE works hitherto chiefly in uſe at Engliſh ſchools, and in the Univerſities, for the illuſtration of Grecian antiquities, were the Archæologia of Potter, and the work of Lambert Bos, with the notes of Leiſner, as tranſlated by Mr. Percival Stockdale in 1772.—The former, an ineſtimable compilation for the ſound and diligent ſcholar, is perhaps too copious on ſome points for mere learners; the latter, even with the aid of the notes, has the oppoſite fault of being too jejune. In its plan, however, it approaches ſo nearly to that of Dr. Adam in his Roman Antiquities, on which the preſent work is profeſſedly modelled, that it probably ſuggeſted to that very careful compiler the mode which he employed and perfected.

In

In almoſt every inſtance, the proper Greek word was given, to expreſs the perſon or thing deſcribed, the authorities for which terms were produced by Leiſner in his notes. It was a material improvement to ſubjoin the authority immediately to the word, and in the text, not in the margin, to prevent the confuſion which muſt otherwiſe ariſe from references ſo very numerous. This plan Mr. Harwood has adopted, and candidly acknowledges, in his Preface, that his intention was to make a ſimilar work.

A publication of this nature, judiciouſly executed, cannot fail to be extremely acceptable to thoſe who teach, as well as to thoſe who wiſh to learn. A clear and convenient text-book for inſtruction is for tutors of all deſcriptions an invaluable preſent. The Roman Antiquities, by Dr. Adam, are already an eſtabliſhed book; and the preſent work bids fair to claim, and to obtain, a ſimilar eſtabliſhment. On comparing it diligently with Potter's famous Archæologia, we find it in fact no more than an abſtract, and new modification of that excellent work, adapted to the plan of Dr. Adam. Mr. Harwood follows the learned Archbiſhop, ſtep by ſtep; the order of the one is the order of the other*; the references the ſame; the information, in general, neither more nor leſs. The firſt volume of Potter extends to the 279th page of this work; the ſecond to p. 449. Then indeed follows a ſmall addition (taken from Stockdale's Bos) on the topics of education, painting, muſic, and dreſs. The account of their money, weights, and meaſures, is profeſſedly drawn from the tables of Dr. Arbuthnot. An Index of Greek works is added, and an Engliſh Index of remarkable things. The Chronological Table is prefixed, and occupies ſixteen pages. Such being the nature of the work, it ſeems hardly neceſſary to give a quotation from it, which is not likely to preſent any thing new, except in form. That thoſe perſons, however, who may wiſh to uſe it, may ſee in what manner Potter's book is here epitomized, we ſhall extract a few pages. We take the part relating to the ſacred rites, the correſponding paſſage to which will be found in Potter's Archæol. vol. i. p. 209–219.

"OF THE SACRIFICES.

"Ευκταια, or Χαριστηια, were vows or free-will offerings, promiſed to the gods before, and performed after a victory.

"Θυσιαι δωροφορικαι, were free gifts of the fruits of the earth, offered by huſbandmen out of gratitude to the gods, after harveſt; (*Sui-*

* With few and inconſiderable exceptions.

dat

das in v. Θυσια.) They were ſometimes called Αποπληξικαι, becauſe they fulfilled ſome vow made to the gods.

" Ιλαξικα, were propitiatory ſacrifices, called alſo Διαλλακτικα, to avert the anger of ſome offended deity; including all expiatory ſacrifices.

" Αιτητικα, were petitionary ſacrifices, for ſucceſs in any undertaking.

" Τα απο Μαντειας, ſuch ſacrifices as were impoſed by an oracle or prophet.

" THE MATTER OF THEIR SACRIFICES.

" The ancient ſacrifices to the gods were of the fruits of the earth; (*Porphyr. de Abſtinent. lib.* 2. § 6.) plucked up by the roots; (*Cæl. Rhod. lib.* 12. *c.* 1.) It was originally forbidden to immolate victims; (*Paus. lib.* 1. *c.* 26. *p.* 62.—*Id. lib.* 8. *c.* 2.; *c.* 42.—*Porphyr. de Abſtin.*) Man felt a natural horror at plunging the ſteel into the breaſt of an animal deſtined to the plough, and become the companion of his labours; (*Ælian. Varior. Hiſt. lib.* 5. *c.* 14.) It was prohibited under pain of death; (*Varr. de Re Ruſti. lib.* 2. *c.* 5.) by an expreſs law: and univerſal practice induced him to abſtain from the fleſh of animals; (*Plat. de Legib. lib.* 6.)

" The ſolemn ſacrifices conſiſted of Σπονδη, Θυμιαμα, and Ιερειον; (*Heſiod.* Εργ. και Ημερ. *α. v.* 334.) Either of theſe might be offered ſeparately, as every man's domeſtic concerns required: for inſtance, it was uſual to offer drink offerings of wine before a journey, at the entertainment of a ſtranger, before they retired to ſleep, and on many other occaſions; (*Euſtath. in Il.* α.) When the fruits of the earth were the only food of men, care was taken to reſerve a certain portion for the gods. The ſame cuſtom was obſerved when they began to feed upon the fleſh of animals. Sometimes water was poured on the altar or head of the victims, ſometimes honey or oil; (*Porphyr. de Abſtin. lib.* 2. § 20.) but in general they were ſprinkled with wine, and then the wood of the fig-tree, the myrtle, or the vine, were burnt upon the altar; (*Suidas in* Νηφαλ.) No animals were at firſt ſacrificed, but ſuch as ſerved for food, as the ox, the ſheep, the hog, the goat, and the like; (*Suidas in* Θυσον. *Hom. Iliad. and Odyſſ. paſſim.*) Afterwards horſes were offered up to the ſun, ſtags to Diana, and dogs to Hecate. Caution was neceſſary in the choice of the victim, which was to be without blemiſh or defect; (*Hom. Iliad. lib.* 1. *v.* 66.—*Ariſtot. ap. Athen. lib.* 15. *c.* 5.—*Plut. de Orac. Def.*) The cakes which they uſed in ſacrifice were made with barley-meal and ſalt; (*Serv. ad Virg. Æneid. lib.* 2. *v.* 133.) which were placed on the head of the victim. The hair of the victim was plucked from its forehead and thrown into the fire; (*Hom. Odyſſ. lib.* 3. *v.* 446.—*Eurip. in Elect. v.* 810.) and the thighs were burnt with cloven wood; (*Hom. Iliad. lib.* 2. *v.* 462.)

" Σπενδειν and λειβειν, ſignify to pour forth; (*Heſychius.—Phavorin.—Iſid. Origin. lib.* 6. *c.* 19.) but from their uſe at the drink-offerings of the gods, were at length appropriated to them. The ſame may be obſerved of Σπονδη and Λοιβη. Σπονδαι, was appropriated generally to wine. Ενσπονδον, was wine legally uſed in libations; Ασπονδον, that wine which it was unlawful to uſe. Ακρατον, was that wine which was pure and unmixed with water. It was unlawful to offer upon

upon the altars the juice of the grape called Aſpendia; (*Plin. Nat. Hiſt. lib.* 14. *c.* 18.) or to make an oblation of wine preſſed from grapes cut or pared round, or fallen to the ground; or that which was trodden with wounded feet, or from a vine blaſted and unpruned; (*Plin. Nat. Hiſt. lib.* 14. *c.* 19.) Νηφαλιοι θυσιαι, απο τε νηφειν, from being ſober, were libations made of various ingredients; (*Vid. Suidas, v.* Νηφαλ. θυσιαι.) They were offered to Bacchus, becauſe men might not always be accuſtomed to ſtrong wine; (*Plut. de Sanitate.*) The people of Elis never offered wine at the altar dedicated to all the gods, nor to the Δεσποιναι, viz. Ceres and Proſerpine. To Pluto, inſtead of wine, oil was offered; (*Virg. Æn.* 6. 154.) Ulyſſes, in an oblation to the infernal gods, poured out wine mixed with honey, pure wine, and pure water; (*Odyſſ.* 11. *v.* 25.) To other gods, they alſo ſacrificed without wine. Upon the altar of Jupiter υπατος, the ſupreme, they never offered wine, nor living creatures. The νηφαλια ιερα, ſober ſacrifices, are, τα υδροσποιδα, libations of water—τα μελισποιδα, libations of honey—τα γαλακτοσποιδα, libations of milk—and τα ελαιοσποιδα, libations of oil. Libations were alſo offered in cups full to the brim; as it was deemed irreverence to the gods to preſent any thing which was not τελειον ϗ ολον, whole and perfect. Thus to fill the cup was termed επιςεφειν κρατηρα, to crown it; and the cup ſo filled, επιςεφης οινοιο, crowned with wine, ητοι υπερχειλης ποιειται ωςε δια τε ποτε εςεφανωσθαι, the liquor appearing above the cup like a crown; (*Athenæus, lib.* 1. *cap.* 11.—*lib.* 15. *cap.* 5.) The word θυος, ſignified originally τα ψαιςα, broken fruits, boughs, leaves, acorns; whence τα θυη are expounded θυμιαματα, incenſe. Θυειν is never uſed by Homer to ſignify the offering of the victim, but of ψαιςα; (*Athen. Deipn. l.* 14.) which ſignification was afterwards almoſt always applied to animals; (*Porph. l.* 2. *de Abſtin.*)

"There were no ſacrifices in early times, of which trees did not compoſe a conſiderable part. Theſe are chiefly odoriferous. Χλοαι, green herbs, were part of their early oblations; (*Porph. de Abſt.*) Afterwards, they uſed frankincenſe, and other perfume. In the time of the Trojan war, frankincenſe was not known; at which time they offered cedar and citron; (*Plin. Nat. Hiſt. lib.* 13. *cap.* 1.) Some ſorts of trees were offered with libations of wine; others only with νηφαλια ιερα; hence they are called νηφαλια ξυλα. Theſe were τα μητ' αμπελινα, μητε συκινα, μητε μυρσινα, all except the vine, fig, and myrrh; which being offered with wine only, were called οινοσποιδα. The ελοχυται, ελαι, or molæ ſalſæ, cakes of ſalt and barley, were uſed, which they poured down upon the altar before the victim was ſacrificed. At firſt the barley was offered whole, till the invention of mills, whence they were called ελαι, or ολαι; (*Euſtath. Il.* α.) This offering was called ελοβυτειν. The ποπανα, were round and thin cakes. Of the πελανοι, there were three ſorts, called θισιοι, αναςατοι, and αμφιφωντες. Another ſort was called σιληναι, becauſe it was broad and horned, like the new moon. Another ſort, with horns, was called Βοες, and uſually offered to Apollo, Diana, Hecate, and the moon. In ſacrifices to the moon, after having offered ſix of the σιληναι, they offered one of theſe; hence the term βους εβδομος. It was alſo offered

after a ſacrifice of ſix animals. There were alſo other offerings of this kind, peculiar to certain deities, as the οβελιοφοροι, to Bacchus, the μιλιττηται, to Trophonius. No oblation was deemed acceptable without ſalt; (*Plin. Nat. Hiſt. lib.* 31. *cap.* 7.—*Æneid.* 2. 131.—*Ovid. Faſt. lib.* 3. 337.) As ſalt was conſidered as an emblem of friendſhip and hoſpitality; and as it was uſed as a part of the food of men, it was ſuppoſed to be neceſſary to the ſacrifices of the gods. On this account, there was ſcarcely any ſacrifice without corn or bread, and more particularly barley, as it was the firſt ſort of corn uſed by the Greeks, after the diet of acorns was given up. For this reaſon they offered only ſuch barley as grew in the field Rharium, in memory of barley being firſt ſown there; (*Pauſan. Attic. p.* 71.—*Dion. Helic. lib.* 2.)

" Ιερειον, the victim, was required to be ſound and perfect in its members, unſpotted and without blemiſh. It was uſual to ſelect the beſt part of their flocks for their ſacrifices; (*Virg. Georg.* 3. 157.—*Apoll. Rhod. lib.* 2. *v.* 355.) When approved by the prieſt, the ſacrifice was called Τελεια Θυσια—hence Ταυροι, αιγες, Βοες—τελειοι. The Spartans frequently ſacrificed maimed and defective animals; (*Plat. Alcib.* 2.) Particular animals were offered in ſacrifice by particular perſons. A ſhepherd would offer a ſheep, a fiſher a fiſh, a goat-herd a goat. To the infernal gods they offered black victims—white victims to the good—barren to the barren—pregnant to the fruitful—males to the gods—females to the goddeſſes. Particular animals were conſecrated to particular deities, as, to Hecate, a dog; to Venus, a dove. Ferocious and ſavage animals were offered to Mars—the ſow, to Ceres; which is repreſented to have been the firſt animal eaten by men, and ſacrificed to the gods. Hence in Greek it is Συς, ſuppoſed to be derived, by changing θ into σ, from θυειν, to ſacrifice; (*Athenæ. lib.* 2. —*Varo de Re Ruſt. l.* 2. *cap.* 4.—*Porph. lib.* 2. *de Abſtin.*) The goat was frequently ſacrificed, as an enemy to Bacchus; (*Ovid. Met. lib.* 15.) Among the animals, the bull, ox, cow, ſheep, lamb, and others, were ſacrificed—among the birds, the cock, hen, &c. An heifer, which had never worn the yoke, was an acceptable ſacrifice; (*Iliad.* x. *v.* 292. —*Odyſſ.* γ. *v.* 282.) Eels of an unuſual ſize were offered by the Bœotians, thoſe in particular which were caught in the lake of Copais; (*Athenæ. lib.* 7.) In early times it was unlawful to ſacrifice the labouring ox; (*Var. Hiſt. lib.* 5. *cap.* 14.) The commiſſion of ſuch an offence was puniſhed with death; (*Varro de Re Ruſt. lib.* 2.—*Ælian. de Anim. lib.* 12. *c.* 14.) ſometimes, as in Rome, with baniſhment; (*Plin. lib.* 8. *cap.* 45.) The labouring ox was [latterly] not only uſed in feaſts, but in ſacrifices; (*Plut. de Eſu. Anim. lib.* 2 —*Lucian. Dial. de Sacrif.*) This cuſtom became at length ſo common, that it was uſual to apply βυθυειν, inſtead of θυειν; (*Ariſtoph. Plut. act* 4. *ſc.* 1.) Men were ſometimes, though not often, offered in ſacrifice. It was accounted ſo barbarous an act by the ancient Greeks, that Lycaon was feigned by the poets to have been turned into a wolf, for offering an inhuman ſacrifice to Jupiter; (*Pauſan. Arc. p.* 457.) In latter times this cuſtom became more common; (*Plutarch in Themiſt.—Virg. Æn.* 10. 517.) It was conſidered a high contempt of the gods for a rich man to bring a poor offering;

offering; from a poor man, the humbleſt oblations were acceptable: inſtead of an ox, he might offer bread-corn; (*Suidas in verb.* Βοῦς.) The companions of Ulyſſes in Homer, when they had no barley, made uſe of oak leaves; and, inſtead of wine, offered water. By the rich, hecatombs and chiliombs were offered. The former derives its name from an hundred oxen, meaning a ſacrifice conſiſting of that number, or, as ſome think, of any conſiderable number; (*Euſtath. Il. α. p.* 36. —*Heſych.*) An hecatomb was offered, ſometimes by erecting an hundred altars of turf, and killing an hundred ſows, ſheep, or other animals; (*Jul. Capitol. in Max. et Balb.*) A ſacrifice ſometimes conſiſted of ſeven offerings, a ſheep, a goat, a ſow, an ox, a hen, a gooſe, and an ox of meal; (*Suidas in verb.* Βοῦς.) A ſacrifice in which only three animals were offered, was called Τριττὺς or Τριττύα; (*Schol. Ariſtoph. Plut.* 820.—*Suidas.*) This ſometimes conſiſted of two ſheep and an ox; *Euſtath. in Odyſſ.* λ. *p.* 423.) ſometimes of a boar, ram, and bull; ſometimes of a ſow, he-goat, and ram. Sometimes a ſacrifice conſiſted of twelve animals, which was called δωδεκαὶς θυσία; (*Euſtath. Odyſſ.* λ. *p.* 423.)" P. 145.

Whether any thing could have been added to this matter by the aid of Boꝛ, Leiſner, and others, we have not thoroughly examined; but in general they alſo owe ſuch ample obligations to Potter, that not much is to be obtained from them after his treaſures have been exhauſted.

One fault common to Potter (in ſome degree) and all the writers of Grecian antiquities, was not likely to be corrected by the plan Mr. Harwood has purſued. It is this; that they make their books too excluſively Athenian antiquities, without regard to the other leading cities of Greece. An admirably uſeful chapter, or much more, on the diſtinctive laws and government of Sparta, might be extracted from the very accurate work of Cragius. Something alſo ſhould be ſaid diſtinctly on the polity of Thebes, of Rhodes, &c. and of the various tendencies of the ſtates to monarchy, oligarchy, and democracy, with the fluctuations produced by their connection with Athens or Sparta alternately. A ſection alſo ſhould be given to the Macedonians, whoſe power finally ſwallowed up the reſt; and perhaps to Alexandria and the Greek ſtate of Conſtantinople. Much certainly remains to be done, and it could not better be done than according to the method here uſed; the materials for which might abundantly be found in the vaſt collection of Grævius. The preſent author, however, has produced a convenient and uſeful book, and therefore deſerves encouragement.

BRITISH CATALOGUE.

POETRY.

ART. 15. *The Poetical Works of the late Thomas Little, Esq.* 8vo, 175 pp. 7s. Carpenter. 1801.

We are told in the Preface, that the author of these Poems "died in his one-and-twentieth year;" but, if we may credit our private information, the author is now living; and the name of *Little* is fictitious, adopted perhaps in allusion to his person, and with the view, no doubt, of screening the poetry from severe criticism: for who would treat with asperity the defects or errors of a youthful writer after his decease? It is indeed acknowledged in the Preface, that these Poems are, in general, of too slight a texture, and must be "insipid and uninteresting to the greater part of their readers;" and the reader is also reminded, that "they were all the productions of an age, when the passions very often give a colouring too warm to the imagination." Admissions so candid on the part of the editor, or author, render the task of the critic more pleasing; and we have therefore to add, that, though many of the Poems have little but smoothness of versification to recommend them, and some of them are, in a high degree, exceptionable, yet there are several which display spirit as well as elegance, and some which not only are consistent with morality, but beautifully enforce it. Of the last species is the following address, "To a Boy, with a Watch;" which we extract as a favourable specimen of the volume.

"Is it not sweet, beloved youth!
To rove through Erudition's bowers,
And cull the golden fruits of truth,
And gather Fancy's brilliant flowers?

And is it not more sweet than this,
To feel thy parents' hearts approving,
And pay them back in sums of bliss
The dear, the endless debt of loving?

It must be so to thee, my youth;
With this idea toil is lighter;
This sweetens all the fruits of truth,
And makes the flowers of fancy brighter!

The little gift we send thee, boy,
May sometimes teach thy soul to ponder,
If indolence or syren joy
Should ever tempt that soul to wander.

'Twill

'Twill tell thee that the winged day
Can ne'er be chain'd by man's endeavour;
That life and time ſhall fade away,
While heav'n and virtue bloom for ever." P. 159.

There are two or three tales of ghoſts, told at ſome length; but they ſeem rather deſigned as burleſques of Mr. Lewis's ghoſt ſtories, than as imitations of them.

ART. 16. *Juvenilia; or, a Collection of Poems: written between the Ages of Twelve and Sixteen. By J. H. L. Hunt, late of the Grammar School of Chriſt's Hoſpital. Second Edition.* 8vo. 236 pp. 6s. Rivingtons. 1801.

By the Advertiſement prefixed to theſe Poems, it appears that the age of the author, at the time of publication, was only ſixteen, and that ſeveral of the Poems were written at a much earlier age. A very reſpectable Liſt of Subſcribers follows, and may well account for the publication of theſe juvenile performances; which conſiſt of Miſcellaneous Poems, Tranſlations, Sonnets, Paſtorals, Elegies, Odes, Hymns, and Anthems.

In noticing the compoſitions of early youth, we would be as mild as poſſible, and feel peculiarly deſirous to diſplay beauties, not to exhibit defects. Theſe Poems, however, appear to us (although by no means wanting in the inaccuracies that might be expected) not to prove ſo much genius in poetry as fondneſs for it. The verſification is in general ſmooth and flowing; and there is a ſuperabundance of ornament, without much originality of thought. The following lines, in the Poem on Retirement, are among the beſt which we have found:

"How ſweet to riſe, when Morn's refulgent hand
Waves o'er the bright'ning ſky her magic wand;
How ſweet to riſe, with manly Temp'rance ſtrong,
And hear the lark begin his quaver'd ſong;
To view Creation ſmiling as ſhe glows,
And ſee freſh Nature waken from repoſe!
Boaſt ye, ye ſons of Opulence and Pow'r,
Boaſt ye, midſt all your treaſures, ſuch an hour?
Can pallid Sloth deſert her downy reſt,
Or panting Aſthma lift th' unwieldy breaſt?
Does nightly Revel ſpring to hail the ſky,
Or Riot wake with Animation's eye?" P. 42.

Some of the Sonnets are alſo pretty; and the author, if he will ſtudy ſimplicity of ſtyle, and correctneſs of expreſſion, may in time become a pleaſing, if not a great poet.

ART. 17. *Poems, on various Subjects. By G. Walker, Author of the Vagabond, Three Spaniards, &c.* 8vo. 161 pp. 5s. 6d. Walker. 1801.

The moſt tolerable of theſe Poems is, in our opinion, the firſt; which is a mere verſification of Dr. Johnſon's tale of "Obidah and the

the Hermit," in the Rambler. The lines are ſmooth, and but few of the expreſſions objectionable. In the next Poem, which the author calls an "Eaſtern Eclogue," we have the word expánſe with the accents of the two ſyllables reverſed, and moúntainous with the middle ſyllable accented; the *profuſive* Tygris ſpreads *her* waves, *delectuous* Keura paints its downy bloſſoms, fountains *variate* the ſcene, and compliance is pointed with *rejects*. Notwithſtanding theſe, and other glaring faults (not counterbalanced by any ſtriking merits) we look•d through the remainder of the book; which conſiſts of Eaſtern and American Eclogues, Hymns, &c. and Northern Odes; ſome of them original, and others tranſlated. They are not in general deficient in harmony of rhythm, but have little elſe to recommend them. There is a Poem at the end, addreſſed to Fancy, by a Mr. Mitford; which ſeems to be deſigned as a burleſque on thoſe that precede it.

ART. 18. *Orlando Furioſo di Lodovico Arioſto con Note caſtigato de Leonardo Nardini, ad uſo degli Studioſi della lingua Italiana. Four Vols.* 12s. Londra Preſſo a Dulau et Co. é L. Nardini, Poland-Street. 1801.

This favourite Poem of Italy, which many Italians do not heſitate to compare even with the Jeruſalem Delivered, appears in a form, in which it may ſafely be placed in the hands of young perſons. M. Nardini has modified ſome portions, in which the repreſentations of paſſion were too lively; and has in other places inſerted whole ſtanzas of his own, without materially injuring the integrity of the original. He has alſo added ſuitable notes, illuſtrative of hiſtory and geography, and is altogether entitled to our thanks. There are two editions of the work, one chaſtened, if we may ſo ſay, by M. Nardini for young readers, the other, in which the original is printed without alteration, with the addition of the editor's notes.

ART. 19. *Hymns. The public Worſhip and private Devotions of true Chriſtians, aſſiſted in ſome Thoughts in Verſe, principally drawn from ſelect Paſſages of the Word of God. By Samuel Medley.* 12mo. 3s. Johnſon. 1800.

We lately noticed Memoirs of this perſon, compiled by his ſon, in a true ſpirit of filial piety. Theſe Hymns we preſume are ſome poſthumous works, publiſhed with the view of doing honour to the memory of a deceaſed parent. Of their poetical merit it is impoſſible to ſay much; but they ſeem compoſed with a fervour of unaffected piety, and will doubtleſs be received and circulated with much eagerneſs amongſt the author's friends.

DRAMATIC.

ART. 20. *Wallenſtein. A Drama. In Two Parts. Tranſlated from the German of Frederick Schiller, by S. T. Coleridge.* 8vo. 371 pp. Longman and Rees. 1800.

"May the wretch," ſaid Horace, "who ſhall murder his aged father, eat garlic for his puniſhment!"—"May the critic," we may juſtly

juſtly exclaim, "for his higheſt offences, be doomed to review a German hiſtorical play!" This penance we have, though "with difficulty and labour hard," at length performed; the ſtory of Wallenſtein, though dramatized into a large octavo volume, may, as to its leading circumſtances, be related in few words. That General, the celebrated antagoniſt of Guſtavus Adolphus, inflated by pride, intoxicated by power, and inſtigated by ſome deſigning villains in his confidence, engages in rebellion againſt his ſovereign, the Emperor, and treacherouſly attempts to deliver the army intruſted to his charge to the enemy. He is prevented by a counterplot of his Lieutenant-General, Octavio Piccolomini, and obliged to fly with a few regiments to the fortreſs of Egra, where a Colonel Butler, who had continued with him for the purpoſe of betraying him, cauſes him to be aſſaſſinated. The epiſodes, and circumſtances by which this ſtory is eked out into two long dramas, are ſcarcely ſufficient to have formed one play, carried on with any ſpirit and vivacity. Unluckily too, the greater part of the firſt play is ſo barren a deſert, that ſcarcely any reader, we fear, will have courage to travel through it. Yet ſome fertile ſpots here and there appear; and the latter part of that drama, as well as a conſiderable portion of the ſecond, though chargeable with many extravagancies and abſurdities, and unfit for repreſentation, are not devoid of intereſt. The moſt pleaſing (indeed the only intereſting) characters in theſe dramas are, Maximilian Piccolomini, ſon of the Lieutenant-General (and ridiculouſly addreſſed throughout by the familiar abbreviation of *Max.*) and Thekla, the daughter of Wallenſtein. They are enamoured of each other, and placed in a diſtreſſing ſituation; but the gentleman has too much of the eccentricity of a German lover, and the lady not a little of the forwardneſs of German heroines. As to Wallenſtein himſelf, his inordinate pride is ſo diſguſting, and his attempted treaſon ſo profligate, that, with all his ſplendid qualities, we cannot feel intereſted for him. For the tedioufneſs of moſt of the ſcenes and ſpeeches in the dramas, the tranſlator, Mr. Coleridge, makes the beſt apology in his power, comparing them to Shakeſpeare's three hiſtorical plays of Henry the Sixth. But, not to mention that a very ſmall part of thoſe plays is ſuppoſed, by the beſt critics, to have been the work of Shakeſpeare, is not this compariſon to the *worſt* of our bard's hiſtorical dramas, ſomewhat like that of the actor, who aſſured himſelf of ſucceſs, "becauſe he was taller than Garrick, and had a better voice than Moſſop?" Yet the three parts of Henry the Sixth are full of buſtle and incident; ſo that they form, in that reſpect, a perfect contraſt to the two dramas of Wallenſtein. We admit, however, the merit of thoſe paſſages which are pointed out by the tranſlator, and could cite ſome others which exhibit proofs of genius. The beſt ſcene, or at leaſt the moſt dramatic and intereſting, is, in our opinion, the firſt in the fifth act, of the ſecond play; but it is too long to tranſcribe here. We will, as a ſpecimen, extract another favourite paſſage with the tranſlator, the deſcription given of Thekla, of the aſtrological tower, in the firſt drama.

"It was a ſtrange
Senſation that came o'er me, when at firſt
From the broad ſunſhine I ſtepp'd in; and now

The

The narrowing line of day-light, that ran after
The closing door, was gone; and all about me
'Twas pale and dusky night, with many shadows
Fantastically cast. Here six or seven
Colossal statues, and all kings, stood round me
In a half-circle. Each one in his hand
A sceptre bore, and on his head a star,
And in the tower no other light was there
But from these stars; all seem'd to come from them.
"These are the planets," said that low old man,
"They govern worldly fates, and for that cause
Are imag'd here as kings. He fartheſt from you,
Spiteful and cold, an old man melancholy,
With bent and yellow forehead, he is SATURN.
He opposite, the king with the red light,
An arm'd man for the battle, that is MARS:
And both these bring but little luck to man."
But at his side a lovely lady stood,
The star upon her head was soft and bright,
And that was VENUS, the bright star of joy.
On the left hand, lo! MERCURY, with wings,
Quite in the middle glitter'd silver-bright
A cheerful man, and with a monarch's mien;
And this was JUPITER, my father's star:
And at his side I saw the SUN and MOON.

MAX.

O never rudely will I blame his faith
In the might of stars and angels! 'Tis not merely
The human being's PRIDE that peoples space
With life and mystical predominance;
Since likewise for the stricken heart of LOVE
This visible nature, and this common world,
Is all too narrow: yea, a deeper import
Lurks in the legend told my infant years
Than lies upon that truth, we live to learn.
For fable is Love's world, his home, his birth-place:
Delightedly dwells he 'mong fays and talismans,
And spirits; and delightedly believes
Divinities, being himself divine.
The intelligible forms of ancient poets,
The fair humanities of old religion,
The Power, the Beauty, and the Majesty,
That had their haunts in dale, or piny mountain,
Or forest by slow stream, or pebbly spring,
Or chasms and wat'ry depths; all these have vanish'd.
They live no longer in the faith of reason!
But still the heart doth need a language, still
Doth the old instinct bring back the old names.
And to yon starry world they now are gone,
Spirits or gods, that us'd to share this earth
With man as with their friend; and to the lover

Yonder they move, from yonder viſible ſky
Shoot influence down: and even at this day
'Tis Jupiter who brings whate'er is great,
And Venus who brings ev'ry thing that's fair!" P. 80

Not having the original with which to compare it, we cannot give any opinion reſpecting the fidelity of the tranſlation: as an Engliſh compoſition, it does not want ſpirit and energy; but is frequently faulty in rhythm, and devoid of harmony and elegance.

ART. 21. *Adelmorn, the Outlaw. A Romantic Drama, in Three Acts. As originally written by M. G. Lewis. Firſt performed at Drury-Lane Theatre, Monday, May* 4, 1801. 8vo. 101 pp. 2s. 6d. Bell. 1801.

The ſingular title of *Romantic Drama*, as well as our knowledge of moſt of the other productions of this author, taught us to expect an excurſion with him beyond the bounds of truth, probability, and nature. The laſt of theſe, however, ſhould, ſo far as reſpects the delineation of characters, and the conduct obſerved by them, even in theſe eccentric dramas, be adhered to.

In a quaint but good-humoured Preface, the author gives ſome account of the origin of his piece, and the reception it met with on the ſtage. The cataſtrophe was, it ſeems, ſuggeſted by a ſtory he had read of the diſcovery of a murder, "through the conſcious terrors of the perpetrator, at the moment when, for want of evidence againſt him, he was going to be acquitted." On this anecdote the Drama before us is founded; and we readily admit that it is far from being devoid of intereſt, or unpleaſing in the peruſal. In its merits and defects, as a ſcenic repreſentation, we ſhould have nearly concurred with the οἱ πολλοι; who ſeem to have borne ſtrong teſtimony to the unſkilfulneſs in the conduct of ſome parts of the plot. In delineating ſuch a cataſtrophe, the great difficulty was to make a change ſo ſudden, in the mind of a guilty and hardened culprit, underſtood by the audience. This Mr. Lewis obviated by his old expedient of a ghoſt; but his ghoſts are become to the public, what he ſeems to conſider them himſelf, rather ludicrous than terrible. When the ghoſt, on the next repreſentation, was baniſhed, ſome external occurrence, likely to make a ſudden impreſſion on the criminal, ſhould (we think) have been ſubſtituted: for, without ſuch a circumſtance, a hardened conſcience, after reſiſting ſo many attacks, would ſcarcely take ſo ſudden a turn, or yield at the moment of triumph. There are other objections to the conduct of the ſtory, of moſt of which, indeed, the author ſeems well aware; but we repeat, that (except in the attempts at humour) it is by no means ill-written; and we ſhould be pleaſed to ſee this writer apply his talents to ſome more legitimate ſpecies of the drama.

An apology is alſo made, in the Preface, for the juſtly cenſured Romance of the Monk; but we wiſh the author was not ſo fond of bringing that performance again into notice. On that ſubject we think, with the hero in the burleſque tragedy, that "*the leſs is ſaid, the better.*"

MEDICINE.

MEDICINE.

ART. 22. *The Medical Aſſiſtant; or, Jamaica Practice of Phyſic: deſigned chiefly for the Uſe of Families. By Thomas Dancer, M. D.* 4to. 384 pp. 1l. 1s. Jamaica printed, by Alexander Aikman. Imported by Murray and Highley, Fleet-Street. 1801.

Though this work is principally intended for the heads of families, to enable them to diſtinguiſh diſeaſes, and in caſes of emergency, or where medical advice cannot eaſily be procured, to apply the proper remedies, and is therefore written in a popular manner, yet the author has not thought it neceſſary totally to avoid technical terms, or even reaſoning phyſiologically, where it ſeemed neceſſary to elucidate the phænomena of diſeaſe, or to give the *rationale* of the effects of the medicines recommended. He rightly obſerves, that though a profeſſed medical education may not be neceſſary in obtaining a general knowledge of the treatment of diſeaſes, which he thinks ſhould not be confined to the medical practitioner alone, yet ſuch knowledge is hardly to be acquired but by perſons who have had a liberal education; and by them, theſe terms and modes of reaſoning will be eaſily underſtood.

In his arrangement of diſeaſes, the author has not followed the uſual noſological order. He firſt treats of diſeaſes affecting the whole body, compriſing the different ſpecies of fever, then of partial diſeaſes, or thoſe having their ſeats in particular organs, or parts of the body, as conſumption, dropſy, diſeaſes of the ſkin, &c. The diſeaſes are, in general, concifely and clearly deſcribed, and the modes of treating them are ſuch as are now uſually practiſed, and need not be detailed; we ſhall content ourſelves therefore with ſelecting a few circumſtances, ſhowing the effect of climate on ſome of them. "It is the privilege," the author ſays, "of the inhabitants of the tropics, to be in a great meaſure free from phthiſical or conſumptive complaints; but the exemption is not abſolute, for there are not wanting examples of genuine phthiſis among natives who were never off the iſland;" (p. 416) but when formed, it appears to be equally fatal there as in Europe: the few cures, therefore, that have been performed in conſumption, by ſending the patients to the Weſt-Indies, ſeem to have been effected by the voyage, rather than by the temperature of the climate there. Calculus, or ſtone in the kidneys or bladder, is ſcarcely known among them. In the few caſes that have come under the author's care, the diſeaſe had been contracted in Europe. The operation of lithotomy, or cutting for the ſtone, has never been performed, the author believes, in Jamaica; and he has never known but one perſon die of the complaint. It ſeems probable, therefore, that the violence of the diſeaſe is mitigated by the temperature of the climate. Dropſy, again, is by no means ſo frequent in Jamaica as in Europe. The moſt common form of it there is the hydrothorax, or dropſy in the cheſt. When formed it is equally rebellious to medicine there as in Europe. Though diſeaſes of the ſkin are numerous, and ſome of them inveterate and dangerous, the itch is ſaid to be leſs infectious there than in Europe, and

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the tinea, or ſcald-head, to be ſcarcely known among them. The author apologiſes for the badneſs of the paper, no better being to be had, he ſays, while the volume was printing. Indeed an apology was neceſſary, as we have ſcarcely ever ſeen paper ſo vile applied to printing; but to inſure an acceptance of his apology, the price ſet on the work ſhould have been much reduced.

ART. 23. *A Syſtem of Diſſections, Parts IV. and V.—Appendix to Syſtem of Diſſections, Part I. containing additional Deſcriptions of the Abdominal Muſcles. By Charles Bell, Surgeon, Fellow of the College of Surgeons.* Folio Plates. Johnſon.

The author having, in the three former parts of the work, explained the order and mode of diſſecting the integuments and contents of the abdomen, thorax, and pelvis, proceeds, in thoſe before us, to lay down rules for diſſecting the extremities. Numbers Four and Five, contain the diſſection of the thigh, leg, and foot; and the Appendix, additional deſcriptions of the abdominal muſcles. Theſe the author was enabled to give, by having met with a peculiarly hale and athletic ſubject, in whom thoſe muſcles were better marked and defined than they are uſually found. The reputation of this work is ſo fully, and ſo juſtly eſtabliſhed, and the work is ſo largely circulated, as to need no eulogium, or particular deſcription from us; it will be ſufficient to obſerve, that the numbers before us are executed with the ſame care and faithfulneſs as the former Parts; of which, ſee our accounts, p. 68, and 392, in our 12th, and p. 554, in our 15th volume, and that the plates continue to be finiſhed with equal neatneſs and correctneſs.

DIVINITY.

ART. 24. *A Sermon preached at Durham, July 21, 1801, at the Viſitation of the Honourable and Right Reverend Father in God, Shute, Lord Biſhop of Durham. By Robert Gray, B. D. Prebendary of Chicheſter, and Rector of Craike, in the County of Durham.* 4to. 30 pp. 2s. Hanwell and Parker, Oxford; Rivingtons, London. 1801.

A principal part of the argument of this able Sermon is of a novel and very ingenious kind. After mentioning the chief of thoſe extraordinary means by which the Goſpel was at firſt diffuſed, the third of which is ſtated to be the gift of Tongues, the preacher adverts to the manifeſtly providential appointment, for the advancement and preſervation of the Chriſtian faith, in the permanency and eſtabliſhment given to the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin languages. The firſt, the language of the original Scriptures, "by a remarkable exemption from the ordinary fate of languages," preſerved from innovation and debaſement, till the inſpired canon was cloſed: the ſecond, in which thoſe firſt Scriptures "were to be tranſlated near three centuries before the advent of the Meſſiah, and in which the glad tidings of the Goſpel were to be everlaſtingly recorded," diffuſed, eſtabliſhed, and rendered permanent by circumſtances the moſt peculiar and extraordinary: the laſt, "through which revealed wiſdom was communicated

cated for many ages to the weſtern church," extended by the power and authority of the Roman empire, ſo as to become in its turn a moſt admirable inſtrument for the purpoſes to which it was appointed. Of this opinion, which appears to us entirely juſt, we ſhall only ſay further, that it ſeems to require more diffuſion and illuſtration than the compaſs or nature of a ſermon would allow; and that, though the mind of the writer probably comprehended it in all its parts and relations, it is likely that it would not have the ſame degree of clearneſs to thoſe who heard it ſtated in that form.

The connection of Mr. R. Gray with the dioceſe of Durham is honourable both to himſelf and his Dioceſan. For if it be aſked, how came he eſtabliſhed in that ſituation? the only true anſwer that can be given is, "becauſe he is a ſound and good divine, and wrote an excellent book for the ſervice of Religion*."

ART. 25. *A Sermon, preached at the Cathedral Church of St. Mary, in Lincoln, before the Right Reverend Father in God, the Lord Biſhop of Lincoln, and the Reverend the Clergy, at his Lordſhip's Viſitation there, holden on Monday, the 17th Day of July*, 1797. *By the Rev. William Hett, A. M.* 8vo. 42 pp. Rivingtons. 1798.

The preacher ſhows (from Gen. i, 26) that the original properties of the human mind were "a clear underſtanding, and an unperverted will, with a power of exerting them fully and effectually, in every inſtance where duty is concerned;" and he contends, that "theſe properties bear a ſtrong reſemblance to the three divine perſons of the ever-bleſſed Trinity: for though in the perſons of the Godhead, none is afore or after other, none is greater or leſs than another, in any one eſſential circumſtance, ſtill power appears to be the more appropriate attribute of the Father, Wiſdom of the Son, and Goodneſs of the Holy Ghoſt." He then *endeavours* to ſhow, that the ſun is a *material* emblem of the Trinity; that its *light* bears a ſtrong reſemblance to *truth*, and its *heat* to the operative powers of the mind, comprehended under the general term, the *will*, or *affections*." This, as is well known, is the *Hutchinſonian* notion, with which ſeveral able and pious men have been ſo much enamoured. The ſubſtance of the whole diſcourſe is then briefly ſtated, that "thoſe properties, which we denominate the divine attributes, are nothing more than diſtant and imperfect reſemblances of the inſcrutable nature of the Deity; that the image of God, in which man was originally created, conſiſted in a power devoted to the proſecution of truth and righteouſneſs; that in the primary qualities of the human ſoul may be traced an analogical repreſentation of the Holy Trinity; and in the material ſun is contained a far leſs perfect emblem of the ſame Chriſtian myſtery." Although in ſome points this diſcourſe is certainly more fanciful than ſolid, yet we readily allow that it exhibits many proofs of animated piety, and a creditable ſhare of reading.

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* The Key to the Old Teſtament. Alſo a volume of valuable Sermons, &c.

ART.

ART. 26. *A practical Sermon on the Nature of Public Worſhip. By Thomas Sanders, A. B. of Chriſt Church, Oxford.* 8vo. 30 pp. Hanwell and Co. Oxford; Rivingtons, London. 1801.

After explaining the particular occaſion on which our Lord uſed the text, (John iv. 24.) the author proceeds to its general application; and from contemplating the holineſs and ſpirituality of the divine nature, which are conſidered ſomewhat at large, ſhews the neceſſity of our acts of devotion being always ſpiritual, and our affections eſtranged from all ſublunary objects. An application is then made of theſe conſiderations to the regulation of our behaviour during public worſhip; and ſeveral appropriate queſtions are propoſed, as fit to be uſed before we enter the houſe of prayer. Theſe are followed by ſome animadverſions on the manner in which this important duty is generally diſcharged, ſuch as the vain and trifling demeanour of ſome and the glaring negligence of others: theſe are ſeverally inſtanced by idle converſation, a late attendance on the church, and ſitting where the Rubric preſcribes kneeling; the later of theſe practices is particularly cenſured, as being generally prevalent.

From the ſpirituality of the divine nature another argument is derived, to prove the expediency of a precompoſed form of prayer, the ſubſtance of which is, that the effuſions of the lips ſhould become the ſolemn occaſion not leſs than the thoughts of the heart; and that ſuch a form of prayer is beſt adapted to include the wants, and to ſupplicate for the prevailing ſins, of the congregation. The author now proceeds to remark the excellence of the Liturgy of the Church of England in theſe reſpects, and in its entire coincidence with ſcripture and the prayer of our Lord.

The ſeveral parts of the Liturgy in the order of the ſervice are next enumerated, and the manner in which they are uſually performed is commented on, which introduces occaſional reflections on the ſhameful violation of the propriety and decorum of public worſhip, and the ignorance of our church ſervices, ſo notoriouſly diſcoverable. Mr. S. defends the Athanaſian Creed, and inſiſts on its agreement with ſcripture; and, in a few notes, endeavours to obviate ſome of the popular objections to other parts of the Liturgy, and particularly laments the general and, he thinks, increaſing diſregard to the Holy Sacrament.

The concluſion is made up of a tribute of applauſe to the memory of our excellent reformers, and a call upon thoſe within the communion of our church to imitate their piety, and to make a right and holy uſe of that invaluable form of prayer, which, under Providence, we owe to their laudable exertions, upon which the temporal and ſpiritual advantages reſulting from a due regard to public worſhip are briefly enumerated.

ART. 27. *A Sermon, preached at the Octagon Chapel, in Norwich, Auguſt* 30, 1801, *for the Benefit of the Norfolk and Norwich Hoſpital. By Pendlebury Houghton.* 8vo. 1s. Johnſon. 1801.

A manly, ſenſible, and impreſſive diſcourſe, in which, without the ſmalleſt tincture of fanaticiſm, no argument, nor illuſtration appears to be

be omitted ſuitable to the occaſion, and likely to obtain the object required. One very intereſting anecdote is related of a ſailor, who, after a long and diſtant voyage, made a journey from the ſea-port where he landed, to return thanks to the Governors of this hoſpital, for the benefit and kind treatment formerly received from this excellent inſtitution.

ART. 28. *A Serious Perſuaſive to the due Obſervance of the Faſt-Day. A Sermon, preached in the Pariſh-Church of Richmond in Yorkſhire, on February the 8th, being the Sunday before the late General Faſt. By James Tate, M. A. Maſter of the Free Grammar-School of Richmond, and late Fellow of Sidney College, Cambridge.* 4to. 25 pp. 1s. Todd, York; Baldwin, Paternoſter-Row. 1801.

This Sermon, as its title explains, was preparatory to the faſt, and calculated to bring the congregation together, in a fit temper of mind to perform that ſolemn act of worſhip and humiliation. It is, in truth, admirably adapted to this purpoſe. It contains a ſolemn and pathetic exhortation, requiring every individual to examine and to purify his own heart; to caſt away the ſin that he finds there, and to lead a new life. It ſpeaks, with peculiar ſtrength and propriety, againſt every careleſs and inadequate manner of performing theſe duties. As God, conformably to that mercy which he has ever ſhown to this country, and more eſpecially in our late dangers, has again bleſſed us with the proſpect of peace, let us hope that our imperfect endeavours to fulfil our duties have been in ſome degree approved. Our next taſk will be, to give him hearty thanks for the bleſſings he has conferred, and to labour to deſerve them.

ART. 29. *The Character of the King, a Sermon, preached in the Cathedral Church of St. Peter, Exeter, on Sunday, Nov. 30, 1800. By the Rev. Jonas Dennis, LL. B. of Exeter College, Oxford; Prebendary of Carſwell; and Chaplain to the Right Worſhipful the Mayor of Exeter.* 8vo. 14 pp. 2d. or 1s. 9d. per Dozen; or 12s. per Hundred. Trewman, Exeter; Rivingtons, &c. London. 1801.

The loyal ſentiments in this diſcourſe are well expreſſed, and, what is more ſatisfactory, exactly conformable to truth. The author, by the price of his Sermon, evidently means it to be circulated among the poorer claſſes. Happily the love and veneration of our excellent Sovereign are already diffuſed among them. Whatever this may add to that impreſſion, it will add to the ſources of public happineſs.

ART. 30. *A Dialogue between a Country Gentleman and One of his Poor Neighbours, &c.*

(Concluded from our laſt, p. 430.)

We had lately occaſion to notice a tract, entitled "*The Evangelical Clergyman,*" in which the author took care abundantly to revile the miniſters of the church, and to give the honourable title above-mentioned, excluſively to the preachers of his own ſect. (See October, 1801, p. 431.)

p. 431.) On both theſe ſubjects, the Dialogue before us gives ſome ſtrong and excellent remarks.

" It is not very decent in any one, without ſtrong proofs to ſupport the aſſertion, to ſay that the Clergy do not preach what they are expreſsly ordained, and have ſo ſolemnly undertaken to do; that they are a ſet of hypocrites, promiſing one thing and doing directly the reverſe. A man ſhould be pretty well able to make good his charge, before he ventures to bring a railing accuſation againſt any one individual clergyman; but much more ſo when he accuſes the whole body of the Clergy of ſuch groſs ignorance, prevarication, or neglect." P. 35.

On the expreſſion, *Evangelical Clergyman*, the Country Gentleman thus interrogates his Neighbour.

" *Co. Gent.* Do you know, Matthew, what *Evangelical* means?

" *Matth.* No, I can't ſay that I know any more of it than that it means one of the right ſort.

" *Co. Gent.* You are very right, Matthew. It means in their eſtimation one of their own ſort. It is an invidious diſtinction which they find very convenient to throw an odium upon the eſtabliſhed Clergy, and lead the public to believe that they do not preach the truth as it is in Jeſus. It is a cant word that carries with it a great deal of meaning. It is intended to convey in one word what it requires many fully to expreſs, and which every one has not the courage to ſay in direct terms, that the Clergy do not preach the Goſpel; and that it is only they who do. It is an artful contrivance to make you believe, Matthew, that your Clergy are heathens, and they alone believers in Chriſt. In its true meaning every Chriſtian Miniſter is an Evangelical one; that is, he is a Miniſter of the *Glad tidings* or *Goſpel* of Chriſt: and it is not only a breach of good order, and a great want of decency, to caſt ſuch a reflection upon a public body, even by implication, as this is intended to do, but it is as unjuſt as it is indecent. The Clergy, I venture to aſſert, do preach the Goſpel; and though, as I before ſaid, they do not rant and rave like your extemporary preachers, nor are they always haranguing upon one or two points of the Goſpel, to the neglect of others which they think of importance to their hearers, they do (and with great judgment, in my opinion) ſo divide the word of truth, as to give to every part the portion of attention which its relative importance, and the opinions and circumſtances of their hearers demand; blending Faith with Practice, the doctrinal with the practical parts of Chriſtianity, and teaching not only what we are to *believe*, but what we muſt *do*, to be ſaved." P. 37.

Before the Dialogue concludes, ſome uſeful remarks are made on the propriety of the Laity occaſionally co-operating with the Clergy, in the manner of the Country Gentleman who is here introduced.

" I do think the higher orders are not ſo active as they might be in this reſpect. They leave all to the clergy. They know very well how capable they are of doing what the laws of God and of their country have entruſted to their care; and that it muſt be every man's own fault if he be not well informed of all which concerns his ſalvation. But they ſhould conſider, that the Clergy cannot do impoſſibilities. They will do their part, if others will come to hear them; but if thoſe for whoſe benefit they are appointed to miniſter will not come within the reach

reach of their admonitions, what good can they do them? If their flock are ſcattered about, ſome here and ſome there, ſome wandering of their own accord, through idle curioſity, after ſtrange preachers, others ſeduced away by the artifices and deluſions of intereſted or enthuſiaſtic pretenders to greater gifts, how are the ends of their miniſtry to be anſwered? how, rather, are they not defeated?" P. 51.

We have thus given, in ſucceſſion, a few of the moſt ſtriking paſſages of this judicious and well-conducted Dialogue; but the larger part, which we have of neceſſity omitted, is, in general, of little leſs value than the parts we have ſelected. Let us add, that our praiſe is perfectly free from perſonal conſiderations reſpecting the author, as we know not to whom the church is indebted for this ſpirited and able defence.

ART. 31. *A Dialogue between a Churchman and a Methodiſt, in which the Grounds of Communion and Separation are fully examined, and the principal Points of Difference fairly diſcuſſed, with a Reference to Scripture.* 12mo. 61 pp. 1s. Rivingtons. 1801.

This is a Dialogue in ſome reſpects ſimilar to the former; but goes much more deeply into doctrinal diſcuſſions. It is written with judgment and force, and contains an able abſtract of the principal matters in diſpute between the miniſters of the Church of England, and thoſe who profeſs to be more evangelical, and more ſtrict adherents to the faith of the church. It deſerves attentive and general reading.

ART. 32. *Familiar Inſtructions for Young People, relating to the Holy Feſtivals of the Church of England. By a Clergyman.* 12mo. 4d. Rivingtons. 1801.

This is a very uſeful companion to the Catechiſm, in which the firſt origin and occaſion of the feſtivals of the church are briefly and perſpicuouſly explained. Such a publication is by no means unneceſſary, as it often appears that catechumens are groſsly ignorant of the meaning of Advent, Epiphany, Whitſunday, and the other great periods of obſervance.

ART. 33. *A few Words on the Unreaſonableneſs of not attending to the Chriſtian Religion.* 8vo. 6d. Rivingtons. 1801.

Upon a ſubject ſo often and ſo powerfully diſcuſſed, on which the moſt exalted talents, the profoundeſt erudition, and the brighteſt genius, have alternately been exerciſed, what novelty can poſſibly be expected? Yet we are friendly to all who eſteem this great and noble cauſe worthy of their diligence; and may truly aſſert of this publication in particular, that it is a rational and forcible appeal to the underſtanding of every candid and unprejudiced reader. A ſhort Appendix points out where the beſt information may be obtained reſpecting the evidences of Chriſtianity; viz. from the Biſhop of London, Mr. Paley, Dr. Doddridge, &c. The Biſhop of Lincoln ſhould have been added.

ART.

ART. 34. *Principles of Chriſtianity, as profeſſed by the Eſtabliſhed Church, for the Uſe of Schools. By the Rev. Samuel Sayer, M. A. of Corpus Chriſti College, Oxford. The Second Edition.* 12mo. 2s. Rivingtons. 1800.

This performance is of the ſame deſcription as that which immediately precedes, and is certainly entitled to the ſame praiſe. The great, and indeed a ſerious, objection is, that the former, containing very nearly as much matter, may be had for ſixpence, whereas for this two ſhillings muſt be given. Thoſe publications which are intended more immediately for the benefit of the uninſtructed, and as this is profeſſedly, for theuſe of ſchools, ſhould have a moderate price fixed to them, or their end and object run a great riſk of being fruſtrated on the threſhold.

POLITICS.

ART. 35. *Remarks on a late Publication, ſtiled the Hiſtory of the Politics of Great Britain and France, &c. &c. By William Belſham.* 8vo. 133 pp. 3s. 6d. Robinſons. 1800.

In our account* of the public-ſpirited and able work of Mr. Marſh, we obſerved, that "it contains, not a political argument, but a clear and diſtinct narrative of facts, ſupported by the completeſt documents." To the truth of this remark the oppoſition writers, in general, have borne a ſtrong though unwilling teſtimony: for we have not hitherto met with any one of them who ventures to controvert the facts; and ſcarcely one, excepting the author before us, who diſputes any of the inferences contained in that publication. As our limits will not permit us to enter at large into the diſcuſſion of this extenſive ſubject, we will briefly notice ſome of the principal arguments in the pamphlet before us, and add a few of thoſe remarks which naturally ariſe from them, leaving the taſk of more completely reviewing his antagoniſt to Mr. Marſh himſelf; who, we think, has fully and fairly performed it in the ſucceeding article.

After a ſhort Introduction, in which Mr. B. aſſerts, that the Britiſh miniſters were "the grand and original aggreſſors in this fatal quarrel," though he admits that "the French government bears its ſhare of blame," he proceeds to mention the "agreement or convention," as he terms it, ſuppoſed to have been entered into between the Emperor and King of Pruſſia at Pilnitz. To his mode of ſtating this tranſaction we will not object (though it appears to us by no means a fair one) ſince the author admits that Great Britain was not a party to it. He adds, in this part of the tract, ſome ſtriking inſtances of the inſolence of the ruling party in France, and pacific temper of the king and miniſters of Great Britain. Thus the writer before us proceeds, acquit-

* See Brit. Crit. vol. xv. p. 170.

ting Great Britain of an original diſpoſition to hoſtility (although he has aſſerted that our adminiſtration were the "grand and *original aggreſſors*") and admitting, one inſtance excepted, the offenſive conduct of the French National Aſſembly, till May 1, 1792, when he ſets forth the letter of the King of France to his Majeſty, ſuggeſting the expediency of an alliance between the two kingdoms. This he is pleaſed to conſider (on what grounds he has not condeſcended to inform us) as a moſt "glorious opportunity of advancing to a height before unknown, and of eſtabliſhing on a broad and ſolid baſis the great and permanent intereſts of mankind." He does not, however, dwell much on the non-compliance with this propoſition, as an accuſation againſt the Britiſh miniſters. But the true ſpirit of the democratic writer ſoon afterwards appears: for, though no blame is imputed to the Proclamation againſt ſeditious writings, yet when he comes to the inſidious propoſal (for we can give it no better term) made in the name of the unfortunate Louis XVI, by his "*virtuous* and *patriotic* miniſters," of the Briſſotine faction, that our Sovereign ſhould interpoſe his mediation between France and the allied powers, his Majeſty's anſwer, declining that office, unleſs deſired by all parties, excites the vehement indignation of this author. It incurred, we find, the cenſure of "that moſt *able writer and ſtateſman*, Philip Francis, Eſq." in his "Queſtion as it ſtood in 1798."* We know not in what terms to characterize this uncandid and prepoſterous inference of a hoſtile diſpoſition to one party, from the refuſal to interfere in a diſpute, without the leaſt right, to judge the conduct of independent ſtates, and incur the hazard of war on the one hand, or contempt and diſgrace on the other, in order to flatter a ſet of upſtart demagogues, manifeſtly hoſtile to our government and country. Such would have been the conduct of miniſters, had they acceded to the propoſal of ſuch a partial and unjuſt mediation. The arguments by which this opinion is ſupported appears to us as ſophiſtical as the opinion itſelf is extravagant and abſurd.

The next proceeding of miniſters noticed in the pamphlet, is the recal of Earl Gower immediately after the maſſacres of the 10th of Auguſt, 1792 (inſtigated by the *virtuous* and *patriotic* friends of this author) the depoſition of the French King, and the abolition of all regular and legal government. As this charge is, in our opinion, fully and ſatisfactorily anſwered by Mr. Marſh, we will only teſtify our indignation at the unneceſſary (in this place) and audacious calumny reſpecting the injured Louis XVI; a calumny, to which all the ſophiſtry and miſrepreſentation, all the fraud and falſehood of his enemies, at his trial, could not give even the ſemblance of truth.

The next remarkable ſtatement in this pamphlet is that of the Addreſſes by the *Patriotic Societies* (as the author terms them) of England to the National Convention. Theſe, he admits, were filled with *bold*, *inſolent*, and *ſeditious* expreſſions: he alſo admits that anſwers were returned to them *in a congenial ſpirit*; and he ſets forth the famous, or rather infamous, decree of the 19th November, adding, that "on the

* See Brit. Crit. vol. xiii. p. 440.

19th

28th of the ſame month, the Preſident of the Convention, in reply to a ſeditious addreſs from England," declared, " that *the moment no doubt approached in which the French would bring congratulations to the National Convention of Great Britain.*" After this ſtrong but juſt ſtatement, what ſhall we ſay to the writer, who informs his readers, that " Parliament was ſummoned, *no one could tell why;* the militia called out *to fight, no one could tell whom;* an exploſion hourly expected, *no one could tell where,*" &c. &c. &c.? When a writer has given ſuch deciſive evidence of aggreſſion on the part of France, and of a plot formed againſt the Britiſh government by foreign enemies and domeſtic traitors united (not to mention other proofs) what but the blindeſt infatuation, the moſt violent party zeal, can condemn thoſe meaſures of precaution which alone, in the opinion of every unprejudiced and reflecting mind, preſerved the country? The Alien Bill, the bill to prevent *ſwindling* by means of aſſignats, &c. are next condemned, of courſe: but the chief topic of the author is the negotiation, or correſpondence, between Lord Grenville and M. Chauvelin. Here too the writer's inferences, in a great degree, contradict ſome of his own admiſſions; and, where they do not, have been often combated and refuted. We are indeed ſurpriſed that a diplomatic intercourſe could continue ſo long when one of the parties, in the outſet, denied all force to the moſt ſolemn guarantees, and contradicted the moſt undoubted principles of the law of nations. Much reaſoning of the ſame kind follows: but theſe are, we truſt, ſufficient ſpecimens of Mr. B.'s arguments. We now advert to his opponent's reply.

ART. 36. *The Hiſtory of the Politics of Great Britain and France vindicated from a late Attack of Mr. William Belſham. By Herbert Marſh, B. D. F. R. S. and Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.* 8vo. 136 pp. 3s. Stockdale. 1801.

Our opinion of Mr. Belſham's Remarks, to which this publication is a reply, may be collected from the preceding article; but we took notice of a few only of that writer's ſtatements and reaſonings, leaving the remainder to be diſcuſſed by his able antagoniſt, Mr. Marſh.

To this vindication is prefixed an Introduction, recapitulating the principal facts proved in Mr. Marſh's Hiſtory; after which, Mr. M. obſerves, " unleſs an adverſary can prove that the facts themſelves are unfounded, it ſeems uſeleſs to perſiſt in denying the conſequence." Mr. Belſham, he adds, is ſo far from having done this, " that he has made many conceſſions in regard to points on which the gentlemen of his party uſed very ſtrenuouſly to inſiſt." Theſe conceſſions are enumerated, and they cloſe with the remarkable one, that " had France uniformly acted upon a ſyſtem of *moderation* and *diſcretion*, it would indeed have been extremely eaſy, as M. Dumouriez juſtly affirms, to have avoided a war with England." The inference drawn by Mr. Marſh, that " it was the *immoderation* and *indiſcretion* of the French rulers that gave birth to the preſent war," appears to us incontrovertibly juſt. Equally well-founded is his cenſure on the concluding aſſertion of his adverſary, " that the Britiſh miniſters ſtand charged before God and their country for *precipitating* the nation into a deſtructive and ruinous

conteſt;"—"when (ſays the writer before us) he not only had given no proof of ſo black a charge, but when he had granted that the continuance of peace was prevented by the mad ambition of the French rulers."

Mr. M. then examines, and anſwers, the objections of his opponent as they apply to the different chapters of his work. The refuſal to mediate is juſtified on various grounds, and even from ſome of the expreſſions of Mr. Belſham himſelf. The violent aſſertion, that Louis Seize "was a traitor to the conſtitution which he had ſworn to defend," is properly anſwered by referring to the conſtitution itſelf.

The charges againſt the Britiſh government, in various reſpects, are then diſcuſſed and refuted. The Alien Bill is very juſtly vindicated, by ſtating that France had a law full as ſtrong, and conſequently could not have any right whatever to complain. The infamous decree of December 15, 1792, could not, Mr. Marſh clearly ſhows, have been occaſioned by any thing which paſſed in the Britiſh Parliament; which met only two days before, and could not have paſſed any bills till ſome days afterwards. He alſo gives ſome ſtriking inſtances of the conduct of the French Executive Council, which Mr. B. had commended as "*temperate*," and "*highly laudable*." Among other circumſtances, the ſecret orders to General Miranda, for the invaſion of Holland, is ſtrongly and juſtly relied on, as a proof of their hoſtile diſpoſition. The negotiation between Lord Grenville and M. Chauvelin is then fully examined; and we wiſh it were poſſible to include within our limits a more exact account of Mr. Marſh's remarks on this part of the ſubject, particularly thoſe on the refuſal to receive M. Chauvelin's new credentials. From the attempt of Dumouriez to negotiate, Mr. Marſh has ſhown that the Executive Council can claim no merit; nor could the miſſion of Maret, who gave no intimation that he had any propoſals to make, be noticed by adminiſtration. A juſt reprehenſion of his antagoniſt's manner of quoting cloſes this clear, argumentative, and, to us at leaſt, ſatisfactory work; which we recommend to all who have peruſed the prior Hiſtory, as an admirable ſupplement and ſupport to that public-ſpirited and excellent publication.

ART. 37. *A ſhort View of the Preliminaries of Peace, ſigned Oct.* 1, 1801. 8vo. 1s. Hatchard. 1801.

The writer ſenſibly aſks whether the ſituation of this country made peace deſirable, and whether the conditions obtained are ſuch as that ſituation demanded? The firſt queſtion may ſurely be anſwered without heſitation in the affirmative, even by thoſe moſt tenacious of the honour of their country. To reply to the ſecond, the author takes into conſideration our different dominions, finances, induſtry, commerce, and foreign relations. Having done this, with much good temper as well as good ſenſe, he decides alſo in favour of the ſecond queſtion; nor have we any great ſcruple in avowing ourſelves to be of the ſame opinion.

ART.

ART. 38. *Conſiderations on the Right of the Clergy of England to a Seat in Parliament. By a Member of Lincoln's-Inn.* 8vo. 1s. 6d. Cadell and Davies. 1801.

The author has taken conſiderable pains, and exhibited a wide extent of reading and power of argument, to illuſtrate a queſtion which many think might as well never have been ſtarted. The clergy, as a body, certainly ſmile at a propoſition, which is very far from rouſing their ambition. We doubt not that were their votes to be required and regiſtered, a vaſt majority would be found to think with this intelligent writer, who diſputes their right to a ſeat in Parliament.

MISCELLANIES.

ART. 39. *Elements of Perſpective; containing the Nature of Light and Colours, and the Theory and Practice of Perſpective, in regard to Lines, Surfaces, and Solids, with its Application to Architecture. To which are added, Rules for Painting in Tranſparent Water-Colours. By John Wood, Maſter of the Drawing Academy eſtabliſhed at Edinburgh, by the Honourable the Board of Truſtees for Manufactories, &c. Second Edition.* 8vo. 132 pp. 18 Plates. 6s. Cawthorn, Strand. 1801.

This author ſeems to prove himſelf deſtitute of genius in painting, when he endeavours to ſhow that *nothing* can be done without rules; what becomes of theory, when remote diſtances are to be delineated, or lines in ſhowing trees of unequal heights? unleſs indeed he would have them conſiſt of avenues, ſuch as they once had at Verſailles, where every aſpiring leaf and branch ſuffered amputation, as ſoon as it departed from the gardener's line of perſpective. He ſays that genius always decides raſhly; if this author can teach thoſe who *do not* poſſeſs a talent, to draw correctly, he will be one of the greateſt of genuiſſes. He that has the ſpirit of painting in him, will decide by the eye in one moment, what a geometrician would require a day to perform by rule. When an artiſt is employed to paint ſcenery for the ſtage, a knowledge of the art of perſpective is indiſpenſably neceſſary; but as the beſt of hiſtoric painters ſeldom introduce many buildings in their deſigns, it becomes with them a ſecondary object, as it is ſcarcely poſſible to reconcile lines with human figures. That a general knowledge of the art is requiſite, cannot be diſputed; and as this gentleman profeſſes in his Preface to ſimplify more elaborate works, we ſhall proceed to examine how he has ſucceeded. In the firſt place, his deſcription of the human eye is conciſe and ſatisfactory; how light produces viſion is ingeniouſly defined; and the principal objection to the article is, in the terms not being quite ſo familiar as a learner would require, which objection applies through the book. It is impoſſible to aſcertain the accuracy of many of this author's definitions, without a ſeries of practical experiments; ſome are ſo clear, that common obſervation will confirm them; but that numbers of the examples are uſeleſs to an artiſt, and merely ſerve to confound his ideas, and cramp

cramp his genius, appears very plain. In plate 14, there are palpable errors. The pedeſtal, fig. 111, has a front of parallel lines, although the left ſide is ſhown in perſpective, near one quarter of its breadth. Fig. 112, is in too violent declenſion. The whole of plate 16, is totally and fundamentally deceptive, and indeed common juſtice muſt pronounce againſt the profeſſor, and engraver of them. Sir Joſhua Reynolds, by uſing lake for tranſparent colour and otherwiſe, has left us mere ſhadows of his original works; let the author then expunge *lake* from his liſt of colours. He ſays, that the light of clouds ſhould not be entirely white; many of the ancients put on their white in maſſes to catch the light, and thus produce more brilliancy. The directions for colouring landſcapes are, with ſome exceptions, judicious.

ART. 40. *The Cambrian Directory, or Curſory Sketches of the Welſh Territories; with a Chart, comprehending at one View the adviſeable Route, beſt Inns, Diſtances, and Subjects worthy of Attention.* 8vo. 4s. 6d. Hurſt. 1800.

The Welſh Territories is rather an odd appellation, and indicates ſome ſingularity in the author; but we can aſſure the reader and traveller that, allowing for a few eccentricities of manner and of ſtyle, this will be found a very uſeful Welſh Itinerary. It is perhaps deſerving of ſtill greater praiſe, for the author never omits to point out and deſcribe, with greater preciſion than is uſual in ſuch performances, every local curioſity, cuſtom, and manufacture of the place through which he paſſes.

ART. 41. *Eſſays and Notes on Huſbandry and Rural Affairs. By J. B. Bordley.* 8vo. 591 pp. 10s. 6d. Dobſon, Philadelphia. 1799.

To American critics we muſt leave the care of pronouncing a judgment upon this book, as far as it relates to the peculiar ſoils, the climate, and the crops of America. To Mr. Young (meaning, we preſume, the well-known Secretary) the author "is moſtly indebted for his knowledge of the preſent ſtate of agriculture, and the modes of practice in Europe: it was a happy firſt thought, which led Mr. Young to make his farming-tours, for collecting facts of the then exiſting ſtate of huſbandry in England." P. iii. Concerning the happineſs of this thought, and the credit due to this collection of facts, there are various opinions among Engliſh agriculturiſts; but, concerning Mr. Young's "own experience," (p. 62) we believe there is but one opinion; namely, that ſuch an experience, upon a ſcale ſufficiently extenſive, would break the richeſt farmer in the kingdom.

We find in this bulky volume little information in many words. Of what value are ſuch leſſons as the following? "A large quantity of good meadow would yield much hay. It is a ſin againſt good huſbandry to ſell off the hay of a farm."—"The principal links in good farming are due tillage, proper rotation of crops, and manures." P. 141. "Graſs is the ſine qua non of live ſtock! the eſſential of dung! and therefore the nurſery of corn, and of all farming products!" P. 512. At p. 382, we are treated with a *political* dream, ſuch as agricultural theoriſts frequently indulge in: "With the improvements in govern-

ment, which the philoſophical ſpirit of modern times is producing, the condition of mankind will be bettered, and in no circumſtance will it be more perceptible than in their greater ſkill in all arts, as well in agriculture as others. Then will France be fully equal to ſupply her own demands for wheat, and Spain and Portugal will be ſo in no long time." If France is to wait for her full ſupply of wheat till the ſpirit of her philoſophers has bettered the condition of mankind, we apprehend ſhe will long continue an *importing* country.

The laſt 150 pages contain a multitude of recipes, extracted from various well-known authors; and, like the reſt of the pages, ſufficiently prove that the art of book-making is known in America almoſt as well as in England.

ART. 42. *The Beauties of Sentiment; or, Select Exerciſes, from the beſt Authors ancient and modern, on a great variety of Subjects, divine, moral, literary, and entertaining. On a Plan entirely new; with ſynonymous Words, and a Definition of moſt of the Articles; alſo a Liſt of the beſt Books on the principal Subjects. In Two Volumes.* 12mo. 360 and 335 pp. 9s. Symonds, &c. 1801.

We feel inclined to characterize this as a good book with a bad name. *Beauties*, as a title, ſeldom announce any valuable work; and *Sentiment*, as it has been of late years popularly underſtood, is a very nauſeating thing;—the ſpawn of an imperfect morality, hatched by affectation. No ſuch matters, however, are here. The work is a very copious common-place book of paſſages from a great variety of authors: in the firſt volume, confined to theological topics; in the ſecond, extended to morality, literature, and a variety of other ſubjects. The compiler certainly quotes many authors whom we ſhould not have recommended, yet his ſelections are ſo judicious, that we can ſeldom do other than approve the paſſages. By cloſe printing, a vaſt abundance of matter is compreſſed under above fourſcore heads in each volume; and certainly they who have not many books, may find in this an uſeful ſubſtitute for various others; nor do we perceive that they will any where be in danger of meeting with citations favourable to error. If the author be a diſſenter of any kind, as ſeems to be the caſe, he is not, however, one of a bigotted or intolerant diſpoſition. He ſhould have called his book *Inſtructive Selections*, or almoſt any thing but what he has called it.

ART. 43. *The Method of educating the Deaf and Dumb, confirmed by long Experience. By the Abbé de L'Epée, tranſlated from the French and Latin.* 8vo. 7s. 6d. Cadell and Davies. 1801.

The author of the original of this volume, has obtained great and deſerved reputation in Europe, by his ſucceſsful education of the deaf and dumb. He has publiſhed the ſyſtem which he has auſpiciouſly purſued, and it is impoſſible not to expreſs great approbation, generally at leaſt, with reſpect to the rules here laid down. The Abbé, like the reſt of his countrymen, in his explanation of his plan, is apt to wander a little at large in the fields of fancy. See for example, p. 62 of this work; when, *in idea*, he ranges the garden of Verſailles, and engages his

his pupils to do the ſame. The work is admirably printed, and dedicated with adequate propriety to Lord Eldon; but it is much too dear. A ſmall volume of 220 pages, ought not to be charged at the great price of ſeven ſhillings and ſixpence.

ART. 44. *Introduction to the Engliſh Reader; or, a Selection of Pieces in Proſe and Poetry. Calculated to improve the younger Claſſes of Learners in Reading, and to imbue their Minds with the love of Virtue; with Rules and Obſervations for aſſiſting Children to read with Propriety. By Lindley Murray, Author of Engliſh Grammar, adapted to different Claſſes of Learners.* 12mo. 3s. 6d. Longman and Rees. 1801.

Our pages bear ample teſtimony, both to the ability and diligence of Mr. Murray. His different publications evince much ſound judgment and good ſenſe; and his Selections are very well calculated to anſwer the intended purpoſe. We have before given our opinion, that elaborate rules for reading well are generally chimerical. Perfection in the art muſt depend on good taſte, improved by thought and practice. What Mr. Murray obſerves in his Preface is, nevertheleſs, worth attention; the precept with which he concludes is particularly ſo; find out and imitate a good example.

ART. 45. *An Appendix and Key to Stackhouſe's Eſſay on Punctuation. Every apparent Intricacy in the Eſſay itſelf is removed by the Simplicity and Perſpicuity of this* valuable *Appendix; the original Intent of the Characters uſed in Punctuation is clearly demonſtrated, by an analytical View of their Conſtruction and mutual Reference; and a Syſtem founded thereon, which is at once facile, correct, and practical. By the Author of the Eſſay.* 12mo. 44 pp. 1s. Weſt and Hughes. 1800.

The Eſſay itſelf was noticed in our Review for Auguſt, p. 329. The author in his title-page has precluded the neceſſity of praiſing his Appendix, which he there ſtyles *valuable*, &c. He alſo concludes a ſhort Preface thus: "The author, concluding he has now done his part for the advancement of a branch of grammar, in which both *writer* and *reader* are intereſted, takes his leave of it, with a wiſh that the ſubject may yet receive that attention from men of letters, which its importance merits." If we do not think quite ſo highly of this importance as the author himſelf, we are yet ready to praiſe his exertions. We have mentioned elſewhere, that the former Eſſay on Punctuation, which had very great merit, and, indeed, ſurpaſſed this in clearneſs, was the work of Mr. Robertſon.

ART. 46. *Of Education founded upon Principles. Part the Firſt—Time; previous to the Age of Puberty. By Thomas Northmore, Eſq.* 12mo. 86 pp. 2s. Reynolds, 137, Oxford-Street. 1800.

There is no doubt that Mr. Northmore is an ingenious man, witneſs his "Quadruplet of Inventions," noticed by us in our xvth volume, p. 91; but on the ſubject of education ingenuity has often erred, and he has here added a new inſtance to the number. Speculations of this

kind are occaſioned, in general, by very partial views, and an inordinate love of novelty; while experience ſets its broadeſt ſeal on the plans which theſe enquirers diſdain. The luminaries raiſed up by the common modes of education, leave little more to be hoped from the *Cornelii* and *Emilii* of modern philoſophers; and in practice it has always appeared, that a boy, educated by the new methods, was a boy completely ſpoiled.

Mr. Northmore has many groſs and ſhameful prejudices of his own, which deſtroy all confidence in his judgment, whatever we may think of his talents. Thus, when he aſks, "What is the cauſe that the ſons of the rich and great are deficient in intellect, and unfeeling of benevolence?" How can he be properly anſwered, but by a plain and flat denial of the thing ſuppoſed? Every department of the ſtate, and almoſt every conſpicuous ſituation in the kingdom, affords a refutation of one or both the accuſations. Mr. Northmore, in ſhort, is in the clouds; and a boy bred at Weſtminſter or Eton would at any time beat his Cornelius, in perſonal proweſs, and in the active and uſeful employment of the underſtanding. In many very eſſential points, boys can educate one another more effectually than all the ſage inſtructors in the world.

FOREIGN CATALOGUE.

FRANCE.

ART. 47. *Des Tombeaux*, ou *de l'influence des inſtitutions funèbres ſur les mœurs, par* J. Girard, *auteur de* Praxile. Paris, An 9 (1801) 12mo. 192 pp.

We are not far removed from the time, when the man in France who believed in God, and in the immortality of his ſoul, was not encouraged to hope that his body would be diſtinguiſhed, at the moment of his death, from that of the moſt vile animal. The abettors of Atheiſm, who were at the ſame time the authors of the public and private calamities, wiſhed to deprive the individual, whom they were torturing during his life, of the expectation of a more happy futurity. They endeavoured to efface in men the conviction, that they are ſomething more than mere matter more or leſs perfectly organized. This conviction has ſtruggled with ſucceſs againſt their efforts, and their empire had no ſooner diſappeared than there was raiſed a general cry, from all quarters of France, againſt the prevalent and indecent modes of interment. Theſe charges of outraged ſenſibility were heard by the government, and the members of the Inſtitute were the firſt to ſhow their reſpect for the

the dead, by aſſiſting at the obſequies of their aſſociates. They were afterwards commiſſioned, by the miniſter, to adjudge a prize to the *meilleur mémoire ſur les funérailles et les ſépultures*, which produced a great number of valuable compoſitions; among which, this of Mr. G. deſerves to be diſtinguiſhed. "Je fus jaloux," ſays he, "de traiter un ſujet qui parloit à mon imagination et flattoit ma ſenſibilité; je penſai qu'une mélancholie douce pouvoit ſuffire pour intéreſſer; et je cherchai des-lors à inſpirer des ſentimens tendres plutôt que de ſombres réflexions, je préſentai un plan d'inſtitutions funebres ſimple et moral, et j'y mêlai toutes les idées conſolantes qui peuvent adoucir la dernière et douloureuſe ſéparation." It was not this plan that was adopted.

Magas. Encyclopéd.

ART. 48. *Parallèle de la Révolution d'Angleterre en* 1642, *et de celle de France, ſuivi de poéſies ſatyriques relatives à la Révolution Françaiſe d'épigrammes, de contes, &c. par* P. G. B. Nougaret, *né à la Rochelle.* Metz et Paris. 8vo. 252 pp.

Moſt of the pieces which are here brought together, had been before ſeparately publiſhed in the journals, and other collections. *Ibid.*

ART. 49. *Polygraphie*, ou *l'art de correſpondre à l'aide d'un Dictionnaire, dans toutes les langues, même dans celles dont on ne poſſède pas ſeulement les lettres alphabétiques, par* Zalkind Hourwitz, *ancien interprète de la bibliothèque nationale.* Paris, An 9; 8vo. 114 pp.

The author, by his new method, or rather methods, for he propoſes three, wiſhes to facilitate, not the ſtudy of languages, but the means of communication between perſons ſpeaking different languages; ſo that, for inſtance, with the aid of a French and Arabic, and Arabic and French Dictionary, without knowing the rules of grammar, an Arab may write to a Frenchman, or a Frenchman to an Arab. It would be impoſſible for us to give our readers a juſt idea of the methods adopted by Mr. *Z. H.* without copying the greateſt part of his work. If he could perſuade all nations to conform to a ſyſtem, his Polygraphy might become a ſort of Paſigraphy; at any rate, however, it appears to us indiſpenſably neceſſary, that the learner ſhould be acquainted with the letters of the language of which he is to uſe the dictionary. *Ibid.*

ART. 50. *Voyage dans l'Empire Ottoman, l'Egypte, et la Perſe, fait par ordre du gouvernement, pendant les ſix premières années de la république; par* G. A. Olivier, *membre de l'Inſtitut national, de la Société d'agriculture du département de la Seine.* This Voyage, of which the *firſt part* only is now publiſhed, is accompanied with an Atlas. The *firſt part* contains the *Voyage to Conſtantinople*, to the *Iſlands of the Archipelago*, and to *Crete*. 4to. and 8vo. Paris.

After having ſeen the capital of the Ottoman empire, and its environs, Meſſrs. *Olivier* and *Bruguyère* ſucceſſively viſited the Troad, the Iſlands of the Archipelago, Egypt, Syria, Meſopotamia, Babylon, the country of the Curds, and Perſia. Returning through Syria they

paſſed

paſſed to Cyprus, from thence to Caramania, into Aſia Minor, and arrived again at Conſtantinople. Laſtly, they effect their return through Attica, the iſthmus of Corinth, the gulph of Lepanto, the iſlands of Ithaca, Cephalonia, and Corfù.

Unfortunately this laſt part of their voyage was fatal to M. *Bruguyère*. Scarcely were they diſembarked at Ancona, when he died of a malady occaſioned by the fatigues which he had undergone, and by regret at having ſuddenly loſt a brother in this place where they had juſt landed.

"Le C. *Bruguière* ſera longtemps regretté de ſes amis," ſays Mr. *Olivier*, "il le ſera ſans ceſſe par celui qui avoit eu ſi ſouvent occaſion d'apprécier les qualités de ſon cœur, d'admirer les reſſources de ſa tête et la profondeur de ſes connoiſſances. Perſonne n'avoit mieux approfondi, que lui la claſſe ſi difficile, ſi nombreuſe, ſi variée de vers, de molluſque, de coquillages, &c."

Here the author cannot help expreſſing his regrets, that depending on very extraordinary memory, Mr. *Bruguyère* had conſtantly neglected to put down his obſervations, being likewiſe always averſe from the trouble of writing. Mr. *O.* was therefore under the neceſſity of taking upon himſelf the whole of what related to the manners, uſages, and laws of the people viſited by them. It is of this work that the firſt part is now publiſhed.

We ſhall only obſerve of it, that it is drawn up with great care; that the language is clear and preciſe; and, that the narration of the author has a more than ordinary character of veracity, inaſmuch as he has abſtained from thoſe unconnected epiſodes, and from thoſe exaggerated or falſe deſcriptions, which metamorphoſe ſo many travellers into writers of romances. Beſides the account of the manners, uſages, and laws, the work preſents the deſcription of the different ſituations, and famous monuments which embelliſh the countries viſited by the author; the recital of the events to which he was witneſs, or reſpecting which he was able to obtain certain information; notices concerning the moſt celebrated men who have acted, or ſtill act a diſtinguiſhed part in theſe countries; very important political and commercial inſtructions; with a number of new obſervations on ancient and modern geography, on geoponics, general phyſics, &c. The Atlas is executed with great care by the beſt artiſts. *Eſpr. d. Journ.*

ITALY.

ART. 51. *Del* Petrarca *e delle ſue opere, libri quattro;* 4to. 321 pp. Florence.

Petrarch will always be the favourite poet of affectionate minds; he joins to this merit that of having contributed to the re-eſtabliſhment of the ſciences, and of ancient literature; which neither *Dante*, nor *Boccace*, his predeceſſors, had done in the ſame degree. The *Mémoires ſur Pétrarque* which appeared in France in five volumes, quarto, certainly contain intereſting notices and valuable information, but without

out order, and intermixed with hazarded aſſertions. The other writers of the 14, 15, and 16 centuries, which have appeared on *Petrarch*, including *Aleſſandro Vellutello*, furniſh very imperfect materials, on which we can with ſafety rely, for the hiſtory of the life and works of this celebrated poet. Other Italian and foreign authors who have ſucceeded them, have likewiſe attempted to give the hiſtory of *Petrarch*, with more or leſs ſucceſs; among whom may be reckoned *Gian Andrea Geſualdo*, *Filippo Tomaſini*, *Andreas Schoderen*, a Fleming, *Philip van Maldeghen*, *Pacidio Catanuſi*, *Ludovico Beccadelli*, *Muratori*, the Abbé *della Baſtia*, &c. There likewiſe exiſts a MS. on the life of *Petrarch*, in the Ambroſian and Riccardinian libraries, the author of which, *Lelio de' Leli*, is a deſcendant of the friend of *Petrarch*, known under the ſame name. This MS. has never been printed.

Laſtly, Mr. *Giovanni Battiſta Baldelli* has undertaken to collect all the authentic facts relating to *Petrarch*, and to give, in the preſent work, a complete biography of this celebrated author, accompanied with remarks on the ſtate of literature in his time.

This laſt object is treated with a conſiderable degree of taſte, and proportionable knowledge, in the *Introduction*, and followed by an account of the political ſituation, or civil wars of Italy.

The two firſt books of the work are entirely conſecrated to the *Hiſtory of the youth of* Petrarch, that is, the hiſtory of his love for Laura, which has immortalized him, by inſpiring him with poetical compoſitions that have been read for five centuries with delight and admiration. In the third book, the author ſpeaks of the influence of *Petrarch* on the political affairs of Italy; and in the fourth, of what he contributed towards the advancement of the ſciences in that country; of his powerful influence on the taſte of his nation; of his literary connections, friends, protectors, &c. An Appendix, under the title of *Illuſtrazioni*, contains very intereſting chronological notices on the life of *Petrarch*, and on the diſtinguiſhed characters with whom he was connected; accompanied with remarks and obſervations collected by Mr. *B.* from all the authors, ancient and modern, who have written on *Petrarch*; ſo that this biography is unqueſtionably the moſt authentic and complete that has hitherto appeared.

GERMANY.

ART. 52. *M. Tullii Ciceronis quæ vulgo feruntur Orationes quatuor: I. Poſt Reditum in Senatu. II. Ad Quirites poſt Reditum. III. Pro Domo ſuâ. IV. De Haruſpicum reſponſis. Recognovit, animadverſiones integras Ier.* Marklandi *et Io.* M. Geſneri *ſuaſque adjecit* Frid. Aug. Wolfius. *Berolini, impenſis* F. T. La Gardii, 1801. 8 *maj.*

The aim of the learned editor is chiefly to inveſtigate the important queſtion, whether theſe four *Orations*, hitherto admired as models of eloquence, be in reality the productions of *Cicero*, or whether they were

were compoſed by ſome rhetorician, who aſſumed this honourable appellation. The generally received opinion, ſo ſtrongly upheld by the lexicographer, *Geſner*, againſt the attacks of the profound *Markland*, having been ſince adopted by ſcholars thoroughly well verſed in the knowledge of the Roman hiſtory and language, namely, *Dav. Ruhnkenius*, Preſident *de Broſſes*, *Adam Ferguſon*, and others; it cannot fail to prove highly intereſting, to behold the reſult of this ingenious editor's enquiries. In his examination of theſe pieces, he analyſes every paſſage that tends to elucidate this literary problem.

What ſtill more enhances the importance of his diſcuſſion, and the difficulties of his proceſs, is this: many of the ancients, ſuch as *Valerius Maximus*, *Aſconius*, *Quintilian*, *Servius Honoratus*, and the Latin panegyriſts, have partly cited and partly imitated theſe harangues, as *Cicero's*. If, therefore, they turn out to be ſuppoſititious, they muſt neceſſarily be aſſigned to a period of time nearly coetaneous with the Roman orator's exiſtence.

The editor does not plume himſelf upon a grammatical interpretation of the work; *Manutius*, *Hotoman*, *Græevius*, and ſeveral other tranſlators, have fulfilled this taſk: he rather choſe to accompany the deep obſervations of the learned Engliſh critic, and the ſhrewd remarks of *Geſner*, with a copious commentary. In the performance of this plan, he has inveſtigated whatever relates to Ciceronian Latinity, and the art of oratory, both with reſpect to the thoughts and the diction; he has, likewiſe, canvaſſed the hiſtorical truth of the events therein alluded to.

The Preface is pleaſingly dedicated to *Larcher*; in it, the editor unfolds his deſign ſo ſatisfactorily, that he will at leaſt ſecure the liberal attention of the learned. It is publiſhed at various prices: common paper, 4 liv. 12s.; Engliſh large paper, 8 liv.; wove paper, 14 liv.; large wove paper, 18 liv. Some copies of this work have already been imported into this country.

ART. 53. *Bibliothek der pædagogiſchen Littératur, verbunden mit einem Correſpondenz Blatte, welches pædagogiſche Abhandlungen, Aufſætze, Anfragen, Nachrichten, Wünſche, Zweifel, Vorſchlæge, &c. enthælt, und einem Anzeiger. Herauſgegeben von* J. C. Fr. Guts Muths, *Mitarbeiter an der Erziehungſanſtalt zu Schepfenthal.—Library of Pædagogic Literature, connected with a Correſpondence, containing Memoirs, deſires, doubts, propoſitions, &c. relative to Education, and Advertiſements, publiſhed by* J. C. Fr. Guts Muts, *Co-adjutor in the Inſtitute of Education at Schnepfenthal. Nos.* 1—4. Gotha, 1800.

Of the very uſeful work here announced, there appears a number every month, conſiſting of more than 100 pages, which is always divided into two parts; the firſt giving extracts from, and critiques upon, all ſuch publications as in any way relate to education; whilſt the ſecond is conſecrated to memoirs, queſtions, anſwers to thoſe queſtions, to the diſcuſſion of points connected with education, &c. The advantage which may accrue from a journal of this nature will be readily acknowledged.

In

In the four numbers which we have now before us, will be read with pleaſure details on the ſtate of inſtruction and education at Œdenburg, a town in Hungary; on the method propoſed by Mme *de Genlis*, for teaching children drawing and painting; on a plan for learning practically different languages; on ſchools of induſtry among the Negroes, &c.

The judgment paſſed by the author of this journal on the new works announced by them, will ſhow the degree of utility which is to be expected from each of them. From the manner in which theſe articles are drawn up, it is evident that they proceed from the pens of men intimately acquainted with this department of literature. *Jena ALZ.*

ART. 54. *Geographiſch-phyſikaliſche und naturhiſtoriſche Beſchreibung des Ruſſiſchen Reichs—Geographico-phyſical deſcription of the Empire of Ruſſia, together with that of its natural Productions, by* J. G. Georgi. *Tom.* 4 *and* 5, large 8vo. Koenigſberg, 1800. Pr. 2 Rixd. 12 gr.

This work of Mr. *G.* is regarded as one of the beſt of thoſe which have been written on the natural hiſtory and the phyſical geography of the empire of Ruſſia; and deſerves to be placed at the ſide of thoſe of the celebrated *Pallas*. Theſe two new volumes contain a complete catalogue of all the indigenous plants of Ruſſia, claſſed according to the ſyſtem of *Linnéus*; with an account of their particular properties, and the uſe made of them in the different provinces, either as articles of food, or in the proceſſes of art. *Ibid.*

ART. 55. *Plantæ rariores Hungariæ indigenæ—by the Count de Waldſtein* and Dr. *Kitaibel*. Fol. Vienna, 1800.

Of this valuable work there have appeared three decads, preſenting a great number of intereſting plants, with the plates nearly in the ſtyle of thoſe of *Jacquin*, of which ſome are very good, and others indifferent. It is remarkable that the compilers have diſcovered the *Nymphæa lotus* in ſome mineral ſprings in Hungary, whereas before it had been thought to be indigenous in Egypt, and in the Eaſt-Indies only.

The *Flora Europæa* of *Ræmer*, is likewiſe continued without interruption. The author has publiſhed the 9th *livraiſon*.

DENMARK.

ART. 56. Thomas Bugge's *Reiſe til Paris, aarene* 1798 *and* 1799.—*Travels to Paris in the Years* 1798-9, *by* T. Bugge. *Part I;* 224 pp. 8vo. Copenhagen, 1800.

The National Inſtitute of France having invited all the allied, or neutral powers, to ſend Commiſſaries to Paris, to confer on the ſubject of the unity of weights and meaſures, Mr. *B.* Profeſſor of Mathematics and of Natural Philoſophy, was ſent thither by the Daniſh government. The work written by him on this occaſion is compoſed of fourteen chapters or letters. The three firſt are filled with details collected on the route from Copenhagen to Bruxelles. At the polytechnic

ſchool

ſchool at Paris he aſſiſted at the public examination, under the inſpection of *Laplace* and *Boſſut;* his account of which forms the ſubject of the fourth and fifth letters. The ſixth relates to the *écoles de ſervice publique ou d'application.* The ſeventh is occupied with the *école de chirurgie,* that *des beaux arts,* and that *du College de France;* the eighth with the *Muſée d'hiſtoire naturelle;* the ninth with the *Muſée central des Arts,* and that of the *Ecole Françaiſe de Verſailles.* The number of Italian pictures in the firſt of theſe Muſeums amounts to 223; thoſe in the *Muſée de Verſailles* have been taken from the convents, churches, royal houſes, and thoſe of emigrants. The tenth, eleventh, and twelfth letters, treat of the *Obſervatoire de Paris;* the thirteenth, of the *Bureau des longitudes,* of that *de géographie,* of the *Bibliothèque nationale,* and of thoſe *de l'Arſenal* and *du Panthéon.* The national library poſſeſſes, according to the eſtimation of Mr. *Capperonnier,* near 300,000 volumes, and 80,000 MSS. The library *de l'Arſenal,* contains about 75,000 volumes, and 6,000 MSS. and that *du Panthéon* 100,000 volumes, and 2,000 MSS. The depoſits of books collected from the emigrants, will gradually be incorporated with the three great libraries, and with thoſe of the departments. The fourteenth and laſt letter treats of *the eſtabliſhment and organiſation of the National Inſtitute.*

In the *Décade philoſophique* the author has been charged with ridiculing the *Inſtitute,* and with ſpeaking of it in, what were conceived to be, not ſufficiently reſpectful terms.

SWEDEN.

ART. 57. *Diſſertationes academicæ Upſaliæ habitæ ſub præſidio* C. P. Thunberg. *Volumen tertium.* 18 ſheets in 8vo. with 12 plates.

Theſe diſſertations are in number eighteen, on the following ſubjects: 1. *de muræna et Ophidio,* by *J. N. Ahl;* 2–10, *de inſectis Suecicis,* by different authors; 11–16, *novæ inſectorum ſpecies;* 17, *characteres generum inſectorum,* by *S. Toerner;* 18, *de falcone canoro,* by *G. Riſlach.*

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are ſorry that we cannot give *Cornubius* any exact information on the ſubject of the work he mentions, being preciſely of his opinion with reſpect to the ſubſtitute.

To

To *Mr. H. F.* who conſults us about an intended work, we can only ſay that we diſapprove in general of expedients to divert learners, and particularly children, from acquiring the habit of fair and rational application to ſtudy.

If we omitted to ſay, that the *Travels of Antenor* contained ſome exceptionable paſſages, we certainly muſt aſſert it now, from thoſe which our correſpondent, *K. S.* has produced. A general caution againſt French works of imagination would not be amiſs, and we hereby give it.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

A beautiful edition of *Anacreon*, with highly finiſhed vignettes, is printing at the Shakeſpeare Preſs.

Mr. King's ſecond volume of the *Munimenta Antiqua* is finiſhed, and will be publiſhed within a fortnight.

We are informed that a Commentary, on ſuch parts of the *Prophecies* as more immediately relate to the preſent times, may ſoon be expected from the pen of a diſtinguiſhed layman.

Dr. Arnold is preparing for the preſs a reviſed and corrected edition of the works of *Handel*, to be publiſhed in monthly volumes.

It is ſaid that the new edition of *Shakeſpeare*, from the corrected copy of *Mr. Steevens*, ſuperintended by *Mr. Reed*, will be given to the public in the courſe of the enſuing year.

Our informer, who ought to have known better, miſled us laſt month, reſpecting *Mr. Ritſon's* intended work, the ſubject of which is ancient *Romances*, not *Dramas*. Of this deſign indeed we knew, but ſuppoſed the Dramas mentioned to us to be ſomething additional. He alſo miſinformed us altogether reſpecting *Mr. Douce;* concerning which we can only ſay, that we wiſh the fact had been as he ſtated it.

A ſmall volume, by *Dr. Berdmore*, on *Literary Reſemblances*, with critical obſervations, will make its appearance very ſhortly.

ERRATUM.

In our laſt, p. 422, l. 24, for *freely* read *feebly*.